

Field Workers Registering Unemployment Applicants for Relief Work

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is now at work registering and investigating the applicants for relief work in the County. Each person that wants work is requested to register in their own District. Schedule will be sent to each Registration Place.

LIDA JONES,
County Director of Social Work, R. F. C.

Schedule For Reconstruction Finance Corporation Field Workers

Registration From 8 to 12 A. M. Each Day

Mrs. G. C. Thompson	Mrs. Clifflie D. Ray
Feb. 7, Tuskegee, Court House	Feb. 7, Notasulga, Town
Feb. 8, Tuskegee, Court House	Feb. 8, Notasulga, Town
Feb. 9, Youngblood's Store	Feb. 9, Liberty City
Feb. 10, Ft. Davis, Roba	Feb. 10, Concord, Church
Feb. 13, Shorter	Feb. 13, Milstead
Feb. 14, Hardaway	Feb. 14, Franklin & Stevenson
Feb. 15, Society Hill	Feb. 15, Society Hill
Feb. 16, Mrs. Grace Thompson's Store	Feb. 16, Mrs. Grace Thompson's Store

Colored Field Workers.

Sarah W. Lancaster	E. C. Woods
Feb. 7, Tuskegee, Court House	Feb. 7, Notasulga, Town
Feb. 8, Tuskegee, Court House	Feb. 8, Notasulga, Town
Feb. 9, Greenwood	Feb. 9, Greenwood
Feb. 10, Cotton Valley	Feb. 10, Cotton Valley
Feb. 13, Shorter	Feb. 13, Milstead
Feb. 14, Hardaway	Feb. 14, Hardaway
Feb. 15, Society Hill	Feb. 15, Society Hill
Feb. 16, Russell's Plantation	Feb. 16, Russell's Plantation

Relief Work, Macon County

On the 24th instant, the Macon County Board of Revenue met to discuss the advisability of requesting another loan to carry on the relief work throughout the County.

Some opposition has developed in some sections of the County for the reason that the amount paid per day, namely, 75 cents, seems to have discouraged farm labor to take their proper interest in their work at home; thereby creating a very great hazard in that the production of farm products (which is vital to our existence) is endangered.

Naturally, it is very important that our lands be made to produce not only of food and feed products, but of cotton, which represents mostly our cash income of the County.

It was suggested by a committee that the Board of Revenue NOT make application for an additional loan, due to the fact that the farmers are unable to pay labor 75 cents per day, on account of low commodity prices, and therefore, as pointed out above, there is grave danger of many acres lying idle, which would cause a very distressing situation this Fall and Winter on account of lack of food and feed.

However, it was learned through statistics compiled by the Relief Field Workers that there is undoubtedly a need for the continuance of the work; therefore it was the Board's decision to scale down the amount requested by the Relief Committee, which had been worked out on a basis of 75 cents per day, and make application for a smaller amount worked out on the basis of 50 cents per day. The amount requested by the Relief Committee was worked out on the basis of 50 cents per day. The amount requested by the Relief Committee was approximately \$35,000.00, which was cut down to \$23,500.00 by the Board.

In the meeting it was pointed out that any advancing merchant, bank or landlord who is advancing any customer or tenant should at once notify Mrs. Lida Jones in order that this customer or tenant shall be stricken from the approved list of workers, as it is positively not the intention or the desire to in any way impede or hinder the farming operations of our County. Further, no person, white or black, is eligible to receive this relief work if he has any other means of support, and it is the duty of any citizen of our County to at once report to Mrs. Jones any person or persons receiving this

help whom are not entitled to receive same.

Mrs. Jones has assured us that any such cases brought to her attention will immediately be reinvestigated and properly handled.

The greatest trouble seems to have developed in the sections of the County which are worked by colored tenants. They do not seem to have grasped the idea that this is a temporary measure, which may be cut off at any moment and that it is very necessary to their very lives that they not fail to produce the necessary crops to carry their home; thereby creating a very great hazard in that the production of farm products (which is vital to our existence) is endangered.

I wish to suggest to the colored farm workers and to the colored preachers, as well as to the Tuskegee Institute, that they endeavor to get the correct idea instilled into the minds of the colored farming population just what all of this is about, and let them know that it is up to them to immediately prepare their lands and plant their crops now to prevent a disaster this Fall and Winter.

The need now is small indeed to what it will be then. As this memorandum was not authorized by the Board of Revenue or any other agency, I take full responsibility for any errors. I have merely stated the proposition as I understand it.

WINSTON THOMPSON.

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 11, 1933

GARDEN CONTEST OPEN TO NEGROES

Division Added This Year Because Of Interest Shown

Divisions for the best rose gardens and for the best gardens of Negroes have been added to the annual Garden and Garden Contest conducted by the Conservation Department, third district, Alabama Federation of Garden Clubs, announces Mrs. W. W. Harman, district conservation chairman.

A division for Negroes was added because of interest shown by members of that race in Birmingham in the home beautification contest. The contest will also be linked with plans to inaugurate this year an annual observance of Rose Week, in recognition of the adoption of the rose as the official flower of Birmingham.

These five classes in which it has been customary to make awards for the best yards and gardens are: Class 1, in which all the work is done by members of the family; Class 2, in which only manual labor is employed;

Colored People In Better Homes Move

The colored people of Pickens county are promoting a campaign for better homes in rural communities. The campaign begins April 1st and continues through May 5th.

The purpose of this movement is to promote high standards of living in rural communities through home improvement, for example: repairing steps, windows, lights, doors, floors, porches, chimneys, etc.

They also hope to give a general knowledge of housing problems in which unhealthy living and drudgeries are eliminated, but where beauty and comfort can be maintained. This may be done through the development of home music, home plays, home arts and crafts, home library, home flower garden, vegetable garden and an ideal poultry yard, good roads and above all community cooperation.

Alleging two men stole her teeth, Mrs. Ida Heathcote, of Jonesboro, Ind., has filed larceny charges against them.

employed: Class 3, in which the services of an expert gardener are used; Class 4, children's gardens; Class 5, filling station gardens or premises.

The contest will end some time during the early Summer, Mrs. Harman said. The judges will be conservation chairmen of the women's clubs in the district.

Plans for the contest were discussed at a meeting of the conservation chairmen this week in the Public Library. The meeting was the last of the year. Park Superintendent Marshall spoke on work being done in the city parks. Announcement was made also of prizes to be awarded for the best conservation work done by clubs during the year.

GARDEN CONTEST SET FOR NEGROES

Call For Volunteers To Aid As Leaders In Program Issued

A call for volunteers to participate as leaders or as workers in a city-wide garden and yard beautification program among the Birmingham Negroes was issued Tuesday by Robert Durr, former farm demonstration agent for Rankin County, Mississippi, and Piney Woods School. Durr will supervise the beautification work here.

Divisional contests to determine prize winners for the best all-round garden or yard cared for by a family, the best flower container made of tin, clay, wood or concrete, best exhibit of cabbage, tomatoes, corn and beets, and the best garden tended by children will be held, Durr stated.

These contests will be staged in Pratt City, Ensley, Enon Ridge, West Highlands, Titusville, Smithfield, Southside, Woodlawn, Avondale, North Birmingham, Kingston, Vinesville, West Princeton, Mason City, Eureka, Cleveland and the downtown Negro residential section.

Divisional meetings will be held, at which time methods of gardening will be discussed, Durr said. Those wishing to volunteer for work or leadership, or to enter the contests for cash prizes, should get in touch with Robert Durr, The Birmingham World, 1625 Fourth Avenue, North, immediately.

Birmingham, Ala., News
May 31, 1933

LEADERS WANTED

Prizes To Be Given For Best Yards Among Negroes

A call for volunteer yard improvement and beautification leaders and instructors has been issued by Robert Durr, who is supervising this work among the Negroes in Birmingham. Plans call for divisional contests with prizes to be awarded those who have the best garden and home beautification displays. Durr wants any persons who are willing to assist to get in touch with him at the Birmingham World, 1625 Fourth Avenue, 21 once.

NEGROES PLAN CLEANUP

Prizes Will Be Awarded In Drive To Be Held Here

A city-wide cleanup week will be observed by Negroes of Birmingham all this week, it is announced, with the observance concluding with two community fairs Monday, July 10.

Plans for the week include the awarding of prizes to the Negro homes and premises making the best appearance or showing the most improvement.

The cleanup and beautification program is being supervised by Robert Durr and a large number of volunteer workers. One volunteer worker, James Sharpe, of 2017 Eleventh Avenue, North, is said to have visited 455 homes in a canvass for the movement.

The community fairs will be held Tuesday at the Trinity Baptist Church in County, Mississippi, and Piney Woods Smithfield and the New Hope Baptist Church, East Thomas. Speakers from the Chamber of Commerce, the Community Placement Bureau, the Community Chest, Federation of Women's Clubs and other organizations, both white and Negro, are on the program. There will also be a number of contests.

Birmingham, Ala., News
September 4, 1933

SOUTHSIDE CLINIC WORK IS PRAISED

The Southside Clinic, at the corner of Twenty-Seventh Street and Avenue D, South, operated as an emergency clinic for Negroes of the city, celebrated its second anniversary Sunday afternoon.

At least 400 gathered for a program of music and addresses by Negro and white citizens.

Dr. P. S. Moten, in charge of the clinic, was master of ceremonies.

The program was opened with prayer by the Rev. Walston, Negro minister.

Dr. Walter Brown, a member of the staff of the clinic, delivered the opening address. Dr. Brown stated the clinic was organized to take care of the unfortunate Negro sick of Birmingham who could not get into other institutions because of crowded conditions. More than 3,000 patients have been treated since.

The Rev. Dr. Ross, Negro pastor, spoke briefly of the spirit of co-operation that exists between the Negroes and white of the South, stating that races of the South could solve their problems amicably and for the good of all if left alone. He stated further that the Negro and Southern white man thoroughly understood each other and are friends.

Mrs. Neely, of the Colored Federated Clubs of the city, spoke of their interest in the clinic and their willingness to co-operate for the uplifting of the Negro race in any way they might serve.

The chief speaker, Congressman Huddleston, was introduced by Harry Denman, business manager of the First Methodist Church.

Mr. Huddleston spoke on the relationships of Negroes and Southern white people, stating the interest and welfare of the one was the interest and welfare of the other.

Other speakers were Mr. Leedy, Drs. J. E. Dillard, R. H. Crossfield, G. M. Cooper and Mrs. Orr, longtime social worker and friend of the Negro people of the city.

Worker Correspondents Show Need of Solidarity of Negro, White Workers Starvation Conditions on A Street in Birmingham

By a Worker Correspondent

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Conditions are growing worse here daily. I hesitate to write for I am afraid people will not believe me. Here are a few things in one street alone:

A child born dead—little head all caved in—no bones—just gristle—the mother dying with pellagra. Her diet for nearly three months consisted of

"poke weed" salad, a kind of greens that grows wild in the spring, no milk, eggs, fruit, or other food except cornmeal, molasses, coffee and dried peas, and very little of that.

A family of seven children—father's head gone in the struggle to feed them, water cut off, these children are dirty, hungry, sores on them and standing on piles of rags. They fight with each other over the little food they can get. The baby, 17 months old, weighs 13 pounds and looks like an old man in the face. The seven-year-old girl looks like a child of three.

The mother took them to a doctor. His prescription read, "These children are dying of starvation," and when the Red Cross woman drove up in fine car in her fashionable clothes and read it, she was furious and said he ought to lose his license. Eight other families in almost the same shape.

The answer? They are all in a "block committee" now and meeting each week. Have elected and sent committees with demands for relief. have obtained a small measure of temporary relief and are more determined than ever. These are all white people. They are beginning to learn that the Negro people are suffering the same way and that we must all join together and then we can force the class that has everything to "come across" or there will be the biggest fight this winter the South has seen yet!

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NEWS

APR 10 1933

**Charity Institution On Southside Has An
Enviably Record During First Year**

BY DOLLY DALRYMPLE

While many people know about the Community Clinic at 3130 Avenue F, South, in the unpretentious little building which houses such a worth while movement, yet there are others who are not aware of its existence.

The clinic is conducted for the benefit of the Negro charity patients of this community by four outstanding Negro physicians, Dr. P. S. Moten, Dr. E. H. Ballard, Dr. Walter L. Brown and Dr. R. B. Maclin, and was inaugurated Feb. 15, 1932, just a year ago, to supplement the Hillman Hospital in caring for the overflow of expectant mothers and other deserving patients.

Dr. Moten who, with his associates is deeply interested in the clinic found last year there were 24 expectant mothers who had no accommodations for the birth of their children, and this he brought to the attention of his fellow physicians who rented the modest little house on Avenue F, and furnished it as best they could, making a haven of rest for Negro women who found every door closed to them in their hour of suffering and extreme need.

Many Cared For

Since the Community Clinic opened, 35 cases of childbirth have been taken care of, and in addition to these, the Outdoor Clinic has vaccinated, and given other forms of inoculation and treatment to 1,797 (inclusive of the 35 mentioned), according to Dr. Moten.

There is one full-time nurse, Rose Todd, R. N., employed at the Community Clinic, (24 hours duty) and the rest are volunteers, three in all, who receive no compensation.

Dr. Moten, visioning what it would mean to suffering humanity to provide a place like the Community Clinic, summoned all his will power and initiative to this end.

And now for one year, struggling against lack of funds, equipment, and many other things, Dr. Moten and his associates stand as a living example of man's humanity to man, in the form of the Community Clinic—where sufferers are cared for, and children come into the world, protected and happy.

Personnel

The staff of physicians ministering to the patients at the Community Clinic include, Dr. Moten, Dr. Ballard, Dr. Brown, Dr. Maclin, and Dr. W. R. Brown (dentist).

The advisory board includes the names of some of Birmingham's outstanding church and welfare workers, among whom are, Harry A. Denman, Mrs. C. P. Orr, the Rev. J. A. Bryan, Dr. J. E. Dillard, the Rev. R. L. Archibald, Dr. J. M. Broady, the Rev. J. C. Stivender,

The Negro advisory board consists of T. C. Windham, Robert L. Mabry, James A. Taylor, Mrs. Charles Johnson, E. W. Blackwood, Prof. W. R. Woods, J. J. Armstrong; also members of the Baptist Ministers Union, Members of the A. M. E., Ministers Union, and the Southside Parent-Teacher Association.

All honor and praise to Dr. Moten and his associates for this splendid gesture of humanitarianism; following as they are, the injunction of that One who walked by the Sea of Galilee and who said, "Inasmuch as ye do it unto the least of one of these, ye do it unto Me."

CIVIC LEAGUE MEETS

**Colored Group to Hold Session at
Community House Tuesday Night**

A special meeting of the Mobile County Colored Civic League has been called for 8 o'clock Tuesday night in the community house.

A definite program for the year will be discussed and preliminary plans considered for formation of a fact-finding conference at one of the city's churches. Benjamin F. Baker, president, asks co-operation of Mobile citizens.

Birmingham, Ala., News

August 6, 1933

GARDENING SUGGESTIONS

To the Editor The News:

I wish to make a few suggestions for the benefit of the many Negroes who have flooded me with requests for advice on how to plant and grow flowers and vegetables, if The Birmingham News will permit.

The following vegetables may be planted now and grown during the Fall: Beans (snap, pole, bunch, Lima), beets, carrots, cantaloupes, cucumbers, cabbage, collards, garden corn, mustard, onions, field peas, radishes, rape, rutabagas, tomatoes and turnips. And sweet potato vines may be set out now.

The following flowers may be planted now: Daisy, delphinium, fox glove, gypsophila, hollyhock, lupine, larkspur, pansy, poppy, salvia, sweet peas, statice, zinnias.

Suggestions: Plow deep and early; this exposes hidden insects, killing them and their eggs. It aids in moisture retention.

Select the proper soil—soil that may grow one plant successfully may cause failure of another.

Not all plants are native to this soil. Ask your seedman or write or call me for advice. I will be happy to advise with groups along this line. I may be reached at The Birmingham World, 1625 Fourth Avenue, North. Phone 3-6523.

Don't plant near houses or trees for the best results. Use discretion in plot selection; low ground during wet weather causes garden troubles. Don't let your seed dry out during germination. Too much moisture stunts the plants, causes them to get down, mildew and turn yellow, and too little moisture to burn by hot sun and hot winds.

Cultivation properly and regularly aerates the roots, causes retention of moisture and destroys weeds which rob the soil of plant food and moisture.

Don't plant seed in direct contact with fertilizers. Mix fertilizers with soil before planting. Too much

fertilizer causes burning and not enough stunts the plant.

Keep a sharp eye for insect and plant diseases. Don't plant too deep or too shallow. Hot sun kills germination when planted too shallow, and when planted too deep excess moisture causes rotting. Failure to thin out when planted too thickly causes weak and tender plants.

Not only may vegetables be planted for food, but they help to beautify the place, and that is also an object of our effort—to make Birmingham cleaner and more beautiful.

We are setting up City Beautiful clubs over the city that will become the centers through which we shall further this program of better and more beautiful flowers, yards, gardens and sidewalks in Negro residential sections.

A flower exchange will be opened in the downtown section in the near future, and all who have flowers from which they can spare cuttings, sets and seeds for those who are unable to buy them or for exchange with those who want others, are asked to contact me and I will arrange to come and get whatever you have to offer.

I am happy to say that today there are more flowers and better gardens in all Negro residential sections than ever before and we are grateful to all those white and Negro folk who have cooperated with this effort.

ROBERT DURR,

Supervisor of Garden and Yard Service Among Negroes.

**SOUTHSIDE CLINIC
BEGINS THIRD YEAR
OF GOOD WORK**

The Southside Clinic, a rescue station for Negro women and children, had a great day Sunday in celebrating its second anniversary. The clinic is located at 27th Street and Avenue D, South. Nearly five hundred persons visited the clinic Sunday, many of whom witnessed the exercise which started promptly at 3:15 P. M., when music was furnished by the Bethel Baptist Church choir, Mr. James Robinson, president, and Prof. R. F. Adams, director. Rev. W. M. Winters, pastor of the Bethel Baptist Church, was present, and received an ovation when he was introduced. The choir was many times complimented by Congressman George Huddleston and other speakers on the program, for its fine singing.

Dr. P. S. Moten is in charge of the Southside Clinic, and presided at the meeting. Rev. Walston offered invocation.

In his opening address, Dr. Moten spoke of the many accomplishments of the clinic on the southside, and referred to the cooperation received from Dr. C. B. Glenn, Superintendent of the City Schools, as well as from city authorities. He struck an interesting note when he told the large audience that he had asked nothing of the authorities but what had been granted, and he enumerated the many things: first, the school for children in that section, and a large playground for the youth of the race.

Congressman George Huddleston, chief speaker of the day, was escorted to the clinic by ex-service men, and was introduced by Mr. Harry Denman, business manager of the First Methodist Church. The Congressman's address on the relationships of Negroes and Southern white people left in the minds of his hearers thoughts that are sure to give them courage to face their problems of the future. Incidents of the past were recalled and

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Community Clinic Doing Good Work Among Negro Women Of Birmingham



Exterior and interior view of the Community Clinic, at 3130 Avenue F, South, which is offering gracious help to suffering humanity among the Negroes of Birmingham.

ALA. FUEL AND IRON COMPANY *REPORT 10-21-31* *Birmingham, Ala.* OFFERS FINE PLAN OF SELF- HELP FOR EMPLOYEES

The Alabama Fuel & Iron Co., a coal mining corporation under the direction of President Charles F. DeBardeleben, is serving its laborers in a most helpful way through a unique agricultural and home beautiful program.

Every employee is required to use his idle time in some industrial and profitable endeavor, and the results of this there is no charity at any of the plants operated by the Alabama Fuel & Iron Company.

Writing a prominent banker of the city of Birmingham, President DeBardeleben gave some very encouraging and informing facts on the system of having workers help themselves. Among other things he said:

"Thinkink it might be of interest to you to know how the unemployed time of the industrial workers can be utilized to good advantage, I am giving you a little detail of the work we accomplished in an agricultural way this year with our employees, they being engaged in their regular mining occupation about half time.

"We made it compulsory for each man to have a given area of land to cultivate. Our mines as you may know, are all in a mountainous section with very little valley or river land. We had under cultivation last year, through this method, about 1,000 acres, and this year added to this 3,000, making a total of 4,000 acres. The additional land was cleared by the men themselves, the company utilizing the timber either in saw logs or mine timbers, paying the men for the timber at the rate we would have had to pay for cutting logs and timber. We furnished the land free of rent, also mules and farm implements, the whole agricultural scheme being under the supervision of a graduate agriculturist from Clemson college.

"A survey discloses the fact that our people will produce in the neighborhood of:

Corn, 40,000 bushels.
Sweet potatoes, 30,000 bushels.
Vegetables and Fruits canned,
200,000 quarts.
Sorghum molasses 2,000 gal
lons.

Field peas, 6,000 bushels.

Meat, 300,000 pounds.

"This, as you can readily see, will materially reduce their living expenses, and will amply pay them for the utilization of their idle time.

"As a result of our agricultural work, there hasn't been a single case of charity at any of our operations.

"In addition to the agricultural work, we have also had our employees to become interested in growing flowers and shrubbery."

The writer of these lines has had the privilege of visiting the operations of the Alabama Fuel & Iron Co. on many different occasions, and at no place where we have visited have we found more interest in the laborers and the laborers' interest in the company more loyal than at these plants.

President Charles F. Debardeleben holds an unusually fine feeling for his workers, and those who know him are ready at all times to accept and follow his advice.

Alabama Daily
October 23, 1933

Substantial Sum For Negro Red X

The negro branch of the Morgan County Chapter of the American Red Cross held a successful bazaar to help raise funds for the work of the branch. A substantial sum was realized from this event.

Exhibits of clothing, quilts, rugs, canned vegetables, fruits and meats were on display. During the bazaar the attendance at times was so great that all could not be accommodated in the building. Suppers and ice-cream was sold by members of the colored 4-H clubs assisting the Red Cross workers.

Selma, Ala. Times
November 12, 1933

Negro Headquarters Of Red Cross To Be Moved Uptown Monday

The negro intake office of the Red Cross, which has been maintained on Sylvan street for some time past, will be moved Monday to the uptown store room on the first floor of the Armory building, where the general headquarters office is located. The supplies will be moved to the rear of the first floor office to make room for the negro intake office. The all-

same personnel will be kept intact, with a director to be named later by Miss Margaret Shupe, social welfare director for the local relief office.

Relief projects which will get under way this week will include the widening of two bridges on the Burnsville highway, in the Blue Girth swamp section, it was stated Saturday by Ed Smith, who has charge of this important phase of relief work. Bridges will be widened four feet, and the foundations will be lowered five feet to care for the lower grade of ditches being dug through the swamp.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
November 1, 1933

We heard the other day of a Birmingham householder who had some extra work to be done about his place and asked his Negro gardener to get someone to help him

for a few days. The gardener reported that in the Negro community where he lived he was one of only two or three men who had jobs but that he could get no one to accept the proffered temporary work because they were all getting relief funds and didn't need to work. That almost an entire community of Negroes should be living thus in idleness is an utterly unhealthy situation and is the sort of thing that may have a very direct relation to crime conditions here. These Negroes should be made to do something for their "keep" even if it is nothing more useful than carrying rocks to one place and taking them back again. But there are many genuinely useful tasks to which they could be put, both public and private.

The local board of public welfare, which assumed charge of direct relief work here last August and is located in the Southern Club building, has this problem in mind, we are told, but is handicapped by the unwillingness of those who complain to give the names and addresses of Negroes or other recipients of relief who refuse work when it is offered. There is a tendency on the part of private employers, also, to expect these relief recipients to accept jobs for less than a living wage or even for such things as a few old clothes, etc. Of the 20,000 families receiving relief the 10,000 are getting so-called "work relief," which means that some member of the family is working for the relief given. Among the remaining 10,000 families are many which have no member capable of doing any outside work at all.

Negro, White Relief Meeting Is Raided In Southern City

I.L.D. Organizes Mass
Defense for Jailed
Negro Workers

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 24.—Charging violation of the city jim-crow ordinance which prohibits joint meetings of white and Negro workers, Birmingham police last Sunday raided the delegated conference called by the Unemployed Council and Rank and File Trade Union Committee to

discuss the Community Chest unemployment "relief" racket, and to map a program of struggle against the N.R.A. starvation codes, and its special discrimination against Southern workers in the low wage differential for the South.

Invading the Old Pythian Hall, the police swung their clubs left and right in a wild orgy of savage brutality. Negro workers, and white A. F. of L. rank and file members who had defied the jim-crow, class collaboration policies of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, were especially singled out for vicious beatings. The documents of a Railroad Brotherhood member were confiscated.

The police arrested three Negro workers, John Howard, Will Hosea, Homer Martin, and four white workers, Bill Stone, Syd Brown, Marcus Ellis, Communist candidate in the recent elections for head of the City Commission, and Wirt Taylor, organizer of the Unemployed Council. All seven are charged with vagrancy, which carries a chain gang sentence, in addition to violation of the city jim-crow ordinance.

Hearing on the charges will be held before Judge Henry Martin on Wednesday, Oct. 25. The International Labor Defense is organizing mass and legal defense for the defendants, and calls upon all organizations throughout the country to immediately wire protests to Judge Henry Martin, city court, Birmingham, Alabama. The I.L.D. announces that the central point of the defense will be a relentless fight against the city jim-crow ordinance, which is aimed at isolating the Negro masses for the most intensive exploitation, while at the same time preventing a joint struggle of the starving Negro and white toilers against their common enemy—the white ruling class.

The Southern Office of the I.L.D. has wired a vigorous protest to Gov. Miller of Alabama and President Roosevelt, demanding the release of the defendants and recognition of the right of the white and Negro workers to meet together and organize to better their conditions.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 24.—The authorities of this city have answered the demand of the unemployed of Birmingham by a vicious raid on a meeting of unemployed workers and representatives of the rank and file of the A. F. of L. As a result of this raid John Howard, Will Hosea, Homer Martin, Negro workers, and Bill Stone, Syd Brown, Marcus Ellis, Communist candidate for the City Commission and Wirt Taylor, organizer of the Unemployed Council were arrested at the Old Pythian Hall.

The Unemployed Council of Birmingham called a Conference on October 1st at which a program of demands and struggle was drawn up. The meeting that was raided was a follow-up meeting for the purpose of mobilizing workers for struggle.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The National Committee Unemployed Councils called upon all working class organizations aid particularly the Unemployed Councils today to send protests, telegrams and resolutions to the Mayor of Birmingham and to Gov. B. M. Miller, Montgomery, Ala., demanding the immediate release of the seven workers and all others who are in jail fighting against hunger.

Selma, Ala. Times
October 26, 1933

Tag Day For Bookless Colored Children Set

Miss Virginia Smith, Dallas county school attendance officer, has announced a tag day for bookless colored children to be staged on the same lines as that for white children three weeks ago, on Oct. 28.

Booths will be established along the streets which negroes most frequent and pupils of the colored schools will sell tags to members of their own race, as did the white children in the former sale. Saturday, October 28 is the date set for this effort to supply needy colored children with text books and school supplies. The offering will be free-will and whatever one feels able to give in return for a tag will be appreciated.

It is expected that the colored citizens will respond with the same readiness as did the white population to this crying need of their children.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., News
November 2, 1933

NEGRO TENEMENTS, AIM City Asked To Borrow \$2,369,000 To Build 10 Blocks

Endorsement by the City Commission of a plan to ask a loan of \$2,369,000 to build 10 blocks of fireproof Negro tenements in Birmingham was asked by a committee of the Building Trades Council Tuesday. Members of the committee are J. A. Davis, J. W. Driver and George Leigh. They said a committee will go to Washington shortly to apply for the money from slum clearance funds. They said the plan provides for 10 blocks of the tenements adjacent to 10 Negro schools in various sections of Bir-

mington. W. F. Jones, a spectator, objected and asked that the commission take no action until the other side could be heard. Commission President Jones said he would not be in favor of endorsing the plan until he had seen plans with the location of the various tenements.

Birmingham, Ala., News
November 29, 1933

OWNERS PROTEST TENEMENT PLAN

The City Commission will not endorse proposals for loans for construction of Negro tenements or Negro houses, members declared at a hearing in the council chamber Wednesday. The commission will be glad to give either side a statement of facts in regard to the unemployment situation, the housing situation and the sanitary condition of Negro houses in Birmingham, Commission President Jones said.

Resolutions were presented by the Real Estate Owners Association protesting against a proposed plan for construction of 10 blocks of fireproof Negro tenements and another plan for construction of 124 four-room brick Negro houses near East Thomas.

The resolutions declared additional housing facilities are not needed here. They are available at less rental cost than new construction would require; that to put government financed properties on the market would further weaken taxable value and to segregate Negro tenants in apartment houses as planned would create a hazard to public peace and welfare.

Mr. Jones told property owners they should make their protests to federal authorities and not to the City Commission.

White Southern Woman Calls for Unity of Negro and White Against Starvation

Children Have Not Had a Cup of Milk in 19 Months; All Four Under Weight

(By a White Southern Woman)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—I am a poor hard working woman. My husband has been out of work 19 months. We have got only enough from the Red Cross and public welfare to keep from starving, but not enough to keep from going hungry.

It sure does make a mother's heart ache to see her children go hungry. Our children have not had a cup of milk in 19 months. Our baby will be eight years old in March, and weighs 33 pounds. We have four children and all are under weight.

Our 17-year-old son was forced away from home 17 months ago because we could not get enough to eat. He works hard all the time and gets nothing but what he eats. He went away so his little sisters and brothers could have more to eat.

My husband is now working for cash relief, but does not get enough for food and clothes. Our three smallest are going to school. We cannot furnish supplies for them, such as paper and pencil and other things they need. We cannot pay their fees.



The teacher wrote up on the blackboard: "We have enough self-respect to pay our fees." She knew they could not pay fees. Our children do not get hot lunches.

It is not just our little children, but the children of all the working class. There are three little children going to school "bare-footed." They have not had shoes this Winter.

So the only way to stop all this trouble is for the working class, white and Negro, to organize together and fight together for our rights.

WE OBLIGE

An indignant friend hands us the following clipping from Arthur Brisbane's column and urges us to comment scathingly:

In a southern city with about 100,000

white people, 30,000 Negroes are housed on the edge of the city, in filthy, disease-breeding vile shacks. Crowded together, sometimes ten on a single lot, with no bathrooms, no privacy, no opportunity for better living, conditions are a disgrace, not to them, but to the whites that make them pay \$156 a year rent for a two-room shack not worth

\$156 Birmingham, Ala., Age Herald November 23, 1933

NEGRO TENEMENTS PLANS OUTLINED

Trades Council Presents Matter To City Commission

Plans for building 10 blocks of fireproof Negro tenements in Birmingham at a cost of \$2,369,000 were outlined to the City Commission by a committee of the Building Trades Council at a conference following the commission meeting Tuesday. Endorsement of the plans by the commission was asked. Members of the committee were J. A. Davis, J. W. Driver and George Leigh.

Objections to the proposed plan were made by W. F. Jones, who asked the commission take no action until the opposition could be heard.

Members of the committee informed the commission that a committee will go to Washington to ask a loan from the slum clearance funds to build the proposed tenements. They said present buildings will be wrecked and the tenements will be constructed adjacent to Negro schools, if the plans are approved.

Commission President J. M. Jones, Jr., said another group is at work on a similar plan. He said he would not vote to endorse the scheme until he has seen plans and locations of the proposed tenements and has been given more information.

DETROIT 'COLOR' TALK CAUSES VERBAL CLASH

DETROIT, Mich.—Assertions that there was a distinct difference in recovery of "dark" and "light" tubercular patients and that the Northern climate was not conducive to the health of the Negro, precipitated a spirited discussion here at the Sixteenth Annual Session of the Conference on Social Work, Friday.

The assertion was made by Dr. Henry D. Chadwick, white, of the Detroit City Health Department at one of the sectional meetings held in the Detroit-Belmont Hotel Ballroom. The doctor was challenged by Ira DeA. Reid, of the research department of the National Urban League, who made a rejoinder with the assertion that such propaganda should not be permitted to be disseminated.

Health Papers

Dr. Median O. Bousfield, president-elect of the National Medical Association, Chicago; Dr. M. J. Bent, director of the department of biology, Meharry Medical College, and Dr. Henry D. Chadwick, white, Detroit City Health Department, read papers on "Negro Health," to a large audience. And immediately after the papers had been heard, the chairman, Albert H. Jewell, white, executive director of the Health Conservation Association, of Kansas City, Mo., called for discussions from the audience.

Snow Grigsby, local postal employee, was the first to leap to his feet. He hurled a question at Dr. Chadwick, asking him why it was necessary to have five Negro hospitals for Negro tuberculars when public funds supported several public institutions. Grigsby also asked if the hospitals were recognized by the medical association.

Atmosphere Tense

What had been a peaceful discussion was precipitated into a sizzling verbal battle over a local hospital situation. The very tenseness of the atmosphere could almost be felt as the discussants leaped to the floor to answer or ask questions.

Dr. Alf Thomas, head of the Matthesda Hospital, one of the five alluded to by Grigsby, declared that the hospital was recognized by the medical association.

Dr. Bousfield, in his paper, told of the fight being waged by Negro physicians to stifle the white plague. He submitted figures to prove that the high death rate among Negroes from tuberculosis was due, primarily, to bad housing and economic conditions.

Dr. Bent told of the survey made

by his department in several counties in the immediate vicinity of Nashville and that malnutrition was discovered in more than 70 per cent of those coming within range of the survey. He also said that at first they refused to co-operate in the fight to stop tuberculosis, but now were lending every assistance.

James Hubert, executive secretary of the New York Urban League, spoke of the "Urbanization of the Negro," Friday morning. Mr. Hubert told of the vast increase of urban life among Negroes, stating that in 1910 45.8 per cent lived in urban districts, while in 1920 the number had increased to 51.4 per cent.

He said that the movement was to four cities—Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and Detroit. Detroit jumped from 6,000 to 120,000 in 15 years. The primary reasons for the movement were the peonage systems of the South, the boll weevil, better education and mob violence. He further said that all indications were that by 1940 the Negro will have passed native whites as native parents in urbanization. He also stated that the coming of the Negro to urban districts has not disturbed, but aided the natural evolution of city progress.

Crime

Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta School of Social Work, read his report on, "The Extent of Crime Among Negroes," Wednesday afternoon, in the Italian Room at the Book-Cadillac Hotel.

Mr. Washington said that there was a decrease of crime in the South in comparison to an increase among the whites. In Alabama, from 1915 to 1927 the increase among whites was 196 per cent against a 25 per cent decrease among Negroes.

He attributed the large number of Negroes arrested to white officers wishing to make a showing; Negroes less able to employ expert attorneys less able to pay fines, general racial prejudice, newspapers attaching the name of race to every crime committed by a Negro; ignorant Negroes influenced by conscienceless lawlers appointed by courts to plead guilty, bad housing, inadequate incomes, inadequate education, family disorganization, and lack of wholesome recreation.

Many Attend

Among those who attended the conference were:

BALTIMORE: Miss Juanita Gorham, Sharp Street Community House; Edward S. Lewis, of the Baltimore Urban League, and Mrs. Lewis; Corrine Dean Jones, of Morgan College.

NEW YORK: T. Arnold Hill, Eugene Kinckle Jones, Ira DeA. Reid, Annie Laurie Savage, E. Kinckle Jones, Jr., of New York City; William E. Jackson, Theresa A. Greene, and Elma W. Plummer, of Buffalo.

PENNSYLVANIA: Claudia Grant, John Caswell Smith, Jr., of Philadelphia, and R. Maurice Moss, Pitts-

burgh. OHIO: Loutilla Guinn, L. Elizabeth Galvin, Helen Olga Thomas, Essie Hague, Virginia Houston, Louise Heard, Gaston A. Bradford, Ruth Bowles Taylor, Julia N. Sears, L. Katherine Porter, Lucille Taylor Edwards, William Moseley, David S. Taylor, Samuel Wade and Roscoe Davis, of Cleveland; Anna M. Var Motor, Toledo; Raymond S. Bennett, Cincinnati; Gertrude H. Phillip and Viola Lewis, of Dayton.

VIRGINIA: Roseburt Shivers, of Richmond.

ALABAMA: Dr. Robert R. Moton, Tuskegee Institute.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Alice T. Senuggs, and Marie B. Schanks.

GEORGIA: Dr. Forrester F. Washington, Mrs. F. B. Washington, and Miss Dorothy Washington.

ILLINOIS: Alonzo V. Mercer, Chicago; Pemrose E. Godcill, Chicago; Vesta Bradford-Burch, Lilliam Summer, Zephyr Holman, Mamie N. Peeple, Louise Briscoe, Elino Adams, Josephine Sylvine Hurphy, Viola Neely, Helen H. Harper, N. Anthony Hill, Wm. E. Washington, Rachel M. Chissell, Nellie Toble Darring J. McGee, Eula C. Wilson, Edith S. Sampson, Paul E. Jones, Faith J. Jones, Grace Outlaw, Blanche V. Shaw, Julia Phillips, Ruth Burlridge, Mame Mason Higgins, George Arthur and Ethel Helena Smith, all of Chicago; William M. Ashby and Melvin W. Ashby, of Springfield.

INDIANA: Catherine Grissom and Myrtle L. Reeper, of Indianapolis.

MISSOURI: John T. Clark, Marjorie Baltimore, Marie C. Wilburn, Charles A. Collier, Jr., Gladys Carrion Gray, Lillian Moses, Mrs. L. Blanche Purnell, Laure M. Lane, Lillian Martin and Dallio Smith Jennings, all of St. Louis.

MINNESOTA: Andre McCullough and Gertrude W. Brown, of Minneapolis.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1933

HARTFORD, CONN.
COURANT

JUL 26 1933

The North End Community Center

In the People's Forum this morning appears a letter asking in the name of the Negro population of the North End what has become of the funds collected from them and from others for a North End Community Center and why the sign was removed from 2076 Main Street. Since it is intimated that the money is in the hands of the Community Chest and that the people of the North End are not receiving the advantages which they believed they would get from their cooperation and sacrifice for this fund, the matter is one of general concern which deserves to be explained.

The North End Community Center was not one of the organizations for which money was raised in the last budget of the Community Chest, as reference to the booklet used by workers asking for contributions shows. This was because the North End Community Center is not yet on its feet. Papers of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State on September 9, 1931, naming the following board: Charles J. Bennett, president, Archibald A. Welch, Stillman F. Westbrook, Mrs. Edward H. Lorenz, Miss Mary L. Howard, Dr. H. W. Furniss and Dr. Joseph M. Bullock. Before the Community Center can become eligible to Chest membership, it must be a going-concern and for this a building is needed. The Chest does not raise capital funds for any organization, but only money for meeting current running expenses.

The sum of \$20,000, as the writer of the letter states, has been raised, partly in pledges and partly in cash. The \$2,000 given by colored residents of the North End is being held in trust by the committee, Dr. H. W. Furniss, one of the board of the North End Community Center, serving as custodian of the bankbook.

The budget of the Community Chest for the current year did contain the item of \$5,830 for the Women's League which acts as a representative of the North End Federated Clubs. These clubs have in operation a recreational program for men and boys at 2076 Main Street, under the direction of Mr. Samuel Jenkins, formerly with the Y. M. C. A. The funds from the Community Chest go to the maintenance of this work. It is, however, far from being the North End Community Center, which, when it is in operation, is expected to include work of many kinds for women as well as men and for girls as well as boys. Since the name as applying to the North End Federated Clubs was contrary to actual fact, the sign was removed from the street.

When times offer a favorable opportunity to raise building funds, the campaign for the North End Community Center will be resumed. In the

meantime, the funds already in hand are being held in trust by those who are keenly interested in the success of the project and are well-aware of the great need for the Center.

HARTFORD, CONN.

TIMES

SEP 14 1933

Negro Social Workers.

To the Editor of The Times:

There has been a question in the minds of the young Negroes of Hartford for more than five years regarding the failure of the proposed North End Community center project. The leaders of that movement have not publicly stated the true cause of their failure, therefore the public was left to believe whatever gossip came their way. Consequently, those who were once willing to contribute something toward the project, sincerely doubt the integrity of their social workers or doubt whether they are qualified to hold the positions they have made for themselves as our social workers.

If the Negro ministers of Hartford are able to secure enough money from the colored people to support their numerous churches should we not expect our colored social workers to raise enough funds collectively, among their own people, to place with the donations offered by some of our white friends for the erection of one social center? How many Negro social workers of Hartford have put forth any effort to raise any money for this project within the past five years? Do they feel it is sufficient to tell the Negro public that they are in sympathy with the movement, hope that the building will develop overnight and do nothing to develop it?

It is true that the economical conditions of to-day have caused many people to think chiefly of self-preservation, but the majority of the Negroes of Hartford are by no means parasites. Therefore the fault must lie chiefly upon the inefficiency of our social workers. If the organizations that are endeavoring to sponsor a program for colored women and girls would co-operate in creating a North End Community center it would be unnecessary to deprive our girls of the much needed physical elements which are very essential to the lives of women and girls as well as men and boys. This cannot be done without the use of a gymnasium. The Negro social workers have spent considerable time criticizing the Negro ministers for not co-operating in sponsoring a social program, but as I understand it the duty of a minister is to provide a place for the people to worship. I see no reason why the social workers should demand that the Negro ministers do the work which the former are designated and trained to do.

INTERESTED.

Hartford, Sept. 12.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1933

WASHINGTON, D. C.

STAR

HOUSE PASSES D. C. SUPPLY BILL WITH \$625,000 FOR RELIEF

Jobless Aid Item Is Included

in \$34,983,565 Measure

Late in Debate.

\$46,000 REFORMATORY

FUND IS ELIMINATED

Federal Contribution Is Fixed at

\$6,500,000 in 1934 Fiscal Year

in Going to Senate.

The District supply bill for the 1934 fiscal year, carrying \$625,000 for emergency unemployment relief for the period from July 1 to December 31, was passed by the House late yesterday, exactly one week after it was reported from the Appropriations Committee.

Except for the relief item, added in the closing hours of debate, the bill went to the Senate in virtually the same shape in which it was originally framed, despite vigorous and persistent efforts to force the Democrats to increase a number of important appropriations.

When the House finished with the bill it contained appropriations totaling \$34,983,565, exclusive of \$2,947,500 in estimated permanent and indefinite appropriations which occur each year automatically without action by Congress. This represents an increase of \$532,000 over the amount recommended by the Appropriations Committee.

It was estimated by District officials it will produce a surplus of unobligated tax revenues expected to accumulate by the end of the 1934 fiscal year to a little less than \$6,000,000.

The last few hours of debate were marked by two bitter clashes, one of which was provoked by a charge of Representative Holaday, Republican, of Illinois, a member of the subcommittee which framed the bill, that Chairman Cannon had failed to follow customary procedure and marked up the measure

without a committee meeting for that purpose. Cannon denied that the procedure was unusual.

Democrats Desert Cannon.

The second clash came on the emergency relief item, and caused the first serious split between the subcommittee and the Democratic machine which aided Chairman Cannon in resisting all previous attempts to increase appropriations. In this case, however, the Democrats, including Chairman Byrne of the powerful Appropriations Committee, deserted Cannon and voted the \$625,000.

The emergency relief appropriation was included in the bill on an amendment by Representative La Guardia, independent Republican, of New York, who took up the fight for Washington's jobless after Representative Smith, Democrat, of Virginia, had failed to get action on a similar amendment on a point of order.

One of the most serious blows dealt the District, however, was the elimination from the bill of a \$46,000 working capital fund for the reformatory and work house, which will paralyze all industrial activities at these institutions—the automobile tag manufacturing plant, where District tags are made; the laundry, which does Government work; the brick manufacturing plant, the canning plant, which cans all surplus farm produce raised by prisoners, and other industrial enterprises.

Brick Manufacturers Protested.

The working capital fund was knocked out on a point of order by Mr. Smith of Virginia, who declared he wanted to prevent competition with private enterprises. The published record of the hearings on the bill show that the Common Bricks Manufacturers' Association of America, which draws some of its membership from nearby Virginia, protested against the manufacture of bricks at the District penal institutions until employment conditions become more favorable.

Elimination of the working capital fund, and a reduction from \$500,000 to \$453,000 in the appropriations for beginning construction on the new senior high school at Forty-first and Chesapeake streets, constitute the only other major changes made in the bill in the House. The cut in the school item resulted from a move by Representative De Priest, Republican, of Illinois, to get an appropriation for the acquisition of a site for an addition to the Phelps Vocational School.

The House readily agreed to his amendment to reduce the senior high school appropriation, but when this was done, it voted down his proposal to assign the balance to the Phelps School. As the bill now stands, it fixes \$6,500,000 as the Federal contribution to the expenses of the District in the 1934 fiscal year.

It allows the Commissioners to reduce the tax on real estate, as a result of the removal of a legislative restriction which has been in the appropriation acts since 1928 preventing a tax cut.

Provides Reduction on Bills.

It provides a 10 per cent reduction on water bills paid within 15 days after rendition. This provision is designed to save water consumers \$200,000 a year.

It denies funds for operation of the two new high temperature incinerators

after June 30, as well as the highway department's testing laboratory, projects in which the District invested more than \$800,000.

It requires payment of tuition by all non-resident children who enroll in the future in the District public schools. An amendment of Mr. Smith to exempt children of Government employees and Navy officers was rejected.

The original plan of the appropriations committee to provide funds for unemployment relief by a 20 per cent increase in the tax on intangibles was eliminated on a point of order when the bill was first taken up for consideration.

The La Guardia relief amendment specifically prescribes that the \$625,000 fund shall be drawn entirely from District revenues. It was written into the bill under items for the Board of Public Welfare. The board will administer this fund unhampered by a restrictive provision, eliminated from the bill as it was reported to the House which would have fixed 8 per cent as the limit available for administrative expenses and personal services.

The vote on the La Guardia amendment climaxed a prolonged debate which aroused more interest than any other proposed change in the bill. The amendment also caused the first serious split between the subcommittee on appropriations and the Democratic bloc which aided Chairman Cannon to resist all previous attempts to increase appropriations above the amounts carried in the bill. In this case, however, the Democrats, including Chairman Byrns of the powerful Appropriations Committee, deserted Mr. Cannon and voted to adopt the amendment. Cannon then resorted to parliamentary strategy, but his moves failed to change the result.

Representative Mary T. Norton, Democrat, of New Jersey, chairman of the House District Committee, took a conspicuous part in the fight for the relief fund, both on and off the floor. She was observed in the cloakroom and lobby, appealing for support of the amendment.

In her speech on the floor, she declared that if the \$625,000 was not made available 7,000 families, representing 28,000 persons, would be faced with actual starvation.

\$3.60 Allowed Weekly.

"This number of families," she said, "is now being carried by the emergency relief division of the Board of Public Welfare in a way entirely inadequate, an average of \$3.60 a week being allowed these families. Private funds are utterly inadequate to meet this need and unless relief is provided from District revenues (not Federal), a very serious situation is bound to develop."

"Every year since 1929 the number of dependent families in Washington and the amount of relief necessary has doubled from the year before. If that situation continues in 1933, there will be needed more than \$2,000,000 to care for the needy people of Washington. Congress will have adjourned before July 1 and the people of Washington will have no means of providing the necessary relief for the last half of the year."

Mrs. Norton also explained that the Commissioners asked for an appropriation of \$1,250,000 for the calendar year 1933, and half of that amount already had been provided in the deficiency

bill. The balance provided in the amendment is to be used in the last six months of the current calendar year.

LaGuardia Makes Appeal.

Mr. LaGuardia pointed out in presenting his amendment that the District had been stricken by the economic depression like every other community and had its destitute and needy. "We can't feed these people with statistics," he declared. "It is a matter of life and not parliamentary problems. Anything that happens in the District is a national question, and we can't adjourn and leave these people in want."

An equally strong plea came from Mr. Connery. "This is not a time to quibble over whether funds for emergency relief come from the revenues of the District or the general fund," he declared. "I want to see the starvings of the District get relief whether the money comes out of the District or Federal Treasury."

Just previous to appropriating \$625,000 for relief, the House twice refused to accept an amendment of Representative McLeod, Republican, of Michigan, to appropriate \$40,000 to feed the undernourished school children of Washington.

Each time Mr. McLeod offered his amendment it was rejected on a point of order, and he finally gave up with an announcement that he would concentrate his efforts to get Congress to pass an independent bill he is sponsoring to accomplish the same purpose. Mr. McLeod had hoped to get quicker action by having the money appropriated in the supply bill.

Other Attempts Fail.

Several other attempts to get increased appropriations likewise failed. Representative Keller, Democrat, of Illinois, made a dramatic plea for \$20,000 additional for the Tuberculosis Hospital, but his amendment was turned down. He cited his own experience in recovering from tuberculosis 20 years ago to show the value of a tuberculosis hospital.

An appeal for an increase in the amount allotted in the bill to the District Militia also fell on deaf ears, as did a request by Mr. Holaday for funds to employ 24 additional guards at the workhouse and reformatory. Representative Schafer of Wisconsin facetiously remarked, however, that with the repeal of the eighteenth amendment, there would be no need for the additional guards.

300 AT OPENING OF SOUTHWEST COMMUNITY HOUSE

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, President of Board

Presents Speaker

The fall opening and twelfth anniversary of the Southwest Community House was attended by more than 300 guests, Thursday under the auspices of the Citizens Committee on Arrangements.

The following program was presented with Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, president of the board of directors, who introduced Howard C. Allen, chairman of the Citizens Committee, who presided.

Thelma Gordon, a club girl spoke on "What the Southwest House Has Meant To Me." The Rev. J. Francis Gregory, professor at Miner Teachers' College, addressed the group. Mrs. Charles Powell sang a solo. She was accompanied by Levington Smith, director of music at Randall Junior High School. Gerald E. Allen, director of recreation, Baltimore public schools, also spoke. Virgil Carter, a member of the boys' club, spoke on "The Influence of Southwest House on Boys in the Community." Mrs. Alma J. Scott is director of the House.

Among the visitors were:

Mesdames St. Elmo Brady, Lulu Ruffner, Edith Gordon, Inez W. Clomax, Estella Sloane, Lottie Barnes, Katherine Baker, Alma Tibbs, L. Naylor Fitzhugh, Sarah Lott, Catherine Branson, Adelaide Taylor, Theresa D. Smith, M. Taylor, E. Y. Worrell, L. V. Davis, B. K. Denson, Natalie Helms, Cree Mitchell;

Thomas Robinson, Earl Hall, Joseph Duckett, Edw. L. Scott, Wm. H. Fitzhugh, John Sharpe, Levington Smith, Willis A. Hines, Christopher C. Johnson, W. Waters Samuel Denson, Dr. Donald Harper, the Rev. J. Francis Gregory, Dr. M. J. Thomas, Woodley E. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Powell.

Out-of-town visitors were Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Allen, Mrs. Robert Young, Dr. Gilbert V. Cochburn.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, visited the Southwest Community House and after inspecting the building expressed his pleasure at the beautiful setting for the work which is being done at the institution.

Southwest Community House is located at 501 Second Street, Southwest, and is an agency of the Community Chest.

NEW YORK TIMES

JAN 1 1933

AN AVERAGE FAMILY: A CENSUS PORTRAIT

The Figures, Studied, Show the Social Unit Differs From the Usual Conception

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By WILLIAM F. OGBURN.

THERE are three family groups that are generally called the family. The first is the family which consists only of husbands, wives, parents, children. The second is that of the foregoing plus blood relatives. This may be called the kinship family. The third group is the kinship family plus boarders, roomers, lodgers and servants living in. This may be called the household.

The census of 1930 furnishes data from which the sizes of these three types of families may be determined. The easiest to determine is the average size of the household, including relatives, servants and lodgers. This is found to be four (4.01) persons. If we subtract the total number of boarders, lodgers and servants and divide the remainder by the total number of families, we determine the average size of the kinship family, which is found to be 3.82 persons.

Subtracting the Kin.

Just what part of this 3.82 persons represents kin living with the family, the published data of the family do not permit us to determine. But from some studies made by the writer and reported on here, every family has one relative of them on the average. The sample studies reported as a whole, the

family has .3 of a relative living with it. The average-sized family, omitting boarders, lodgers, servants and relatives, consists of 3.5 persons in 1930 living at home in the family.

The average family, then, consists of 3.5 persons, the kinship family of 3.82 persons and the household of 4.01 persons.

The size of the family varies, of course, from city to country and from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific. In presenting these variations by density and by region, the kinship family will be used as the unit. The kinship family is larger by .3 of a person than the natural family on the average, though probably less on the Pacific Coast and perhaps more in the South. The number of relatives living with families is very nearly the same in city and country. Henceforth, also, when the average family is referred to it will be the median family and not the arithmetic average of the families. For the United States as a whole the median-kinship family is smaller than the arithmetic average by .4 of a person.

As to variations by density of population the urban family is about 20 per cent smaller than the farm family, the average sizes being 4 and 3.26 persons, respectively. The term urban includes all places over 2,500 and is not the same as large cities. In general, as places get larger the family is smaller. Cities from 25,000 to 100,000 have an average median family of 3.31 persons; cities from 100,000 to 300,000 have average median families of 3.26 persons, and in cities over 300,000 the average is 3.18 persons.

After 300,000, judging from the few cities we have, the family does not appear to change much in size. The family seems to be a little smaller in the metropolis than in

the surrounding cities. In Chicago the size is 3.28; in the surrounding towns of 25,000 and over the size is 3.33. On Manhattan Island the size is 2.80, but in the other four boroughs of New York City the size is 3.55, quite a good deal larger.

Geographical Differences.

As to variations by regions, the Pacific Coast has the smallest family, 2.83 persons, and the South Atlantic States the largest, 3.76 persons. Indeed, the family in the Southern States is much larger than in other regions, though this is not notably true in Southern cities, but is strikingly so on Southern farms. The families of the Pacific Coast are smaller both in urban regions and on farms. The differences in the size of farm families by regions, 1.25 persons from smallest to largest, is greater than the similar differences in the sizes of urban families, .80 persons.

As to variations by race, the average size of the Negro family, 3.15, is smaller than that of the native white of native parents, 3.37. The explanation is probably not in the birth rate, or wholly in the death rate. Perhaps the Negro family scatters earlier. The children of immigrants have slightly smaller families, 3.28, than the native whites of native parents and than the immigrants, 3.74, which have the largest of any stock except the Indian.

The size of the family is not described fully by the average. Thirty-nine per cent of all families have no children under 21 years of age living at home. That is, about two out of five homes have not the cares or joys of children and youth. The care of children is not nearly so time-consuming after they are 10 years of age as before. Nearly two-thirds of all urban families (62.4 per cent) have no children under 10 years old living at home, and on the farms one-half the families do not have the care of children under 10.

Mothers Who Earn.

The absence of children from the home releases the time of the mother from many homemaking duties and gives her freedom for recreation or, in the cities, for outside employment. In urban centres one in six families (16.4 per cent),

one in very three (33.9 per cent) had more than one member bringing in money to the family. This large percentage of families with eggs in more than one basket has no doubt enabled our people to resist somewhat better the depressing influence of the depression. Some families have the responsibilities of many children. Only one in ten urban families has as many as four children under 21 living at home, whereas about one in four farm families (23.7 per cent) has as many as four children under 21 years of age living at home. This is quite a striking difference between the urban and rural families.

Types of Housing.

Household duties and the rearing of children are also much affected by the type of housing, that is whether it is a house with a yard or an apartment. In our urban communities now one in every five families (20.2 per cent) lives in an apartment or a flat. Apartment dwelling is closely related to the increasing mobility of families, for few of them are owned by the families living in them. Indeed, one-half of American families (51.2 per cent) live in rented homes.

I am not sure what kind of picture of the average American family we may have been carrying around in our heads. To some it is a vineclad cottage with mother and children at the gate to welcome the breadwinner as he returns after the day's work is done. To others it is a mere dormitory, a parking place for the night. Whatever these pictures have been, they are probably erroneous. The new data of the census will help to clear away the illusions and give us a realistic picture.

JAN 15 1933

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The absence of children from the home releases the time of the mother from many homemaking duties and gives her freedom for recreation or, in the cities, for outside employment. In urban centers one in six families (16.4 per cent), has its homemaking tasks than homemaking.

These various social forces are operating to make the urban family less dependent upon the earnings of one person. In urban families one in every three (33.9 per cent) had more than one member bringing in

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Marriage Laws and Decisions in the Dist. of Columbia

By J. Flipper Derricotte

(Continued from last week)

PART III

Civil and Racial Status

Our code is silent as to a proper civil or racial status in order to marry; therefore interracial marriages are not prohibited. However, by the ruling in the case of Tandler vs. Tandler, decided in 1926, it was held that "a marriage of a person already married is void."

It was held in the case of U. S. vs. Crawford, decided in 1883, that the general act of Congress in relation to bigamy is not applicable to the District of Columbia; but to be within the exception, according to the case of Knight vs. U. S., decided in 1895, one must remarry not only after the lapse of the prescribed period, but the absence must be the spouse who left the one remarrying.

It is to be noted that the innocent party only to a divorce for adultery (the one ground for absolute divorce) may remarry, except that the divorced parties may remarry each other, according to Title 24, Section 172.

It was held in the case of Olverson vs. Olverson, decided in 1923, that "although the prohibition of remarriage has no extraterritorial effect, the court will not lend its support to claims founded upon violation of the statute by evasive marriage contracted elsewhere." And in the case of Sammons vs. Sammons, decided in 1918, it was held that the innocent party alone may profit by the provision.

Annulment

As to the proper consent of the parties, it was held in the case of Payne vs. Payne, decided in 1924, that a "lack of consummation does not annul a marriage not otherwise void." But a marriage where the consent of either party has been procured by force or fraud is illegal and shall be void upon declaration of nullity by decree.

Such fraud, however, must go to the very essence of the marriage contract. A mere misrepresentation as to social position, disposition, and such accidental qualities, according to the case of William-

son vs. Williamson, decided in 1910, will not constitute grounds for annulment.

But a condonation of the fraud by continued cohabitation after its discovery constitute a ratification and precludes annulment, according to the case of Farr vs. Farr, decided in 1875.

The penalty for detaining a female against her will with intent to compel her to marry is from one to five years and a fine of not more than \$1,000, according to 36 Stat. L. Pt. 1, p. 833.

As to interstate relations, marriages declared illegal by the statute or code of the District of Columbia, being entered into in other jurisdictions by persons retaining their domicile in the District, shall be deemed illegal and may be decreed void as if celebrated in said District, according to Title 15, Section 5.

However, generally a marriage valid where contracted is recognized as valid here, according to the cases of Travees vs. Reinhardt, and Olverson vs. Olverson, decided in 1905 and 1912, respectively. It was held in the famous case of Tyler vs. Andrews, decided in 1913, that "the law of the domicile may govern in a case of incest."

Marriage Encouraged

Interesting as examples of the constant tendency of the law to encourage marriage are the statutes and decisions which bar or suspend prosecution in cases of seduction, rape, fornication, bastardy, and the like, upon the marriage of the defendant with the prosecutrix, or even upon the bona fide offer of marriage.

The case of Bay vs. U. S., decided in 1913, held that "in absence of an express statute, intermarriage of the parties should not bar prosecution for seduction, and certainly not bar sentence after conviction, though it may be considered in mitigation of the punishment."

There are other sections of our code that cover more fully these topics; but such are beyond the scope of these articles since they have been confined to the topics treated above. The purpose is to give readers some information as to the Marriage Laws and Decisions in the District of Columbia under which we live and by which the rights, duties, and obligations of the parties marrying are to be governed.

GREENSBORO, N. C. RECORD

JAN 24 1933

Families Smaller.

The average American family continues to grow smaller. This is revealed in census data gathered in 1930, and the same tendency has been revealed at each decennial census during the last half century.

Analyzing 1930 census reports, the Columbia State notes that only in the Carolinas, among all the 48 states, does the average family now comprise more than five persons—parents included. Separate figures for the races in North and South Carolina are not yet available, so the State finds it impossible to say to what extent this relative eminence for the Carolinas is due to the large negro element in the population. However, our South Carolina contemporary points out that "Old assumptions that negro families run large do not stand up in recent census returns."

Contrary to popular opinion, the average negro family is now smaller than the average white family. The State notes "It averages only 3.15 persons as against 3.4 for the white race. In the cities the average negro family comprises but 2.7 persons, while in country areas it rises to 4.05. Of all classes in American life at present, the city negro has the smallest average family."

Curiously enough, the latest census data shows, that only the immigrant families now keep up the good old "American" tradition of the big family. Were it not for the immigrants the national average, 3.81 persons per family, would be much smaller. Country life still seems to induce larger families. For the white race the urban average is only 3.26 persons to a family, while in the country it is 4.02.

The State reminds that "adversity has in former times usually had the curious effect of increasing the size of the average family." If this tendency continues to prevail through the current depression we

may expect to find some exceedingly large families listed during the next enumeration.

The Record can see no immediate cause for alarm over the present small-family tendency, being rather inclined to the view that the trend is toward better rather than more babies. In this instance quality is surely preferable to quantity.

Abandoned Tots, Aged 8, 5 and 3, Given First Bath

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 21. (AP)—Three youngsters who lived almost within sight of Memphis are speechless at the marvels of a newly-discovered world—bath tubs, electric lights and street cars.

Abandoned by their parents, a farmer living north of Memphis found them in the primitive little shack they called home. For three days they had lived on popcorn and uncooked corn meal.

Buddy, the oldest, was using all of the experience of his eight years in fixing popcorn supper for Sis, 5, and Honey, 3, when the whimpering of the two frightened little girls attracted the farmer's attention.

First Bath Is Terrifying

The marvel of the aged and rattling car in which they were brought to Memphis made them almost speechless. But even that was nothing compared to the dream world of the business section at night, with its glittering signs and brightly lighted windows.

The sister who took off their flimsy, filthy garments at a hospital was a nice lady but when she tried to bathe them and wash their matted hair, Honey had seen too much. She fought like a little wild cat but finally was persuaded to crawl into the big tub of warm water when Buddy, himself a little shaky, showed her that it was all right. It was the first bath any of them had had.

All of this was several days ago. Now the water that spurts from faucets and the lights that snap on and off are a source of endless amusement, as is the telephone and the passing street

cars and automobiles.

Their home was in a remote, lowland section of Shelby county, less than 20 miles from Memphis.

Life in a Tangle

By FANNIE SQUEERS

Dear Fannie Squeers:

I am a widow with two children and I live in the house to myself with my children. My husband and I separated in November and he has married again without getting a divorce. I am in love with a man who thinks the world of me and my children. He has always been good to me and has done the things he promised. I just draw enough money to make ends meet and my folks want that little bit. They don't like my children and they treat me worse than a dog. I shall not draw that little money after July. Miss Fannie, I want that man I am going with. He says he does not see how he can live without me. Please tell me what to do. If I should apply for a divorce I would not get the money any longer. It looks like I have to do something very soon. Do you think, if I should marry, the people would bother us? I don't think they would, for they have not bothered my husband. We wouldn't marry until after July anyway. So long as he can gather his crop we plan to marry. Do you think it would be the wrong thing to do? 5-1-33

LONELY AND BLUE.

ANSWER: According to the laws of the country, a man who has two wives can be arrested and put into jail for bigamy. A woman who marries while she is already married to another man can also be arrested for bigamy and her children are not recognized by law if she has any by the new husband. Should you marry the man, without first getting a divorce from your husband, your children, (if you should have any) would not be legally entitled to inherit anything from their father. If your other husband wanted to make trouble for you, he could do so.

While I know that many colored persons marry the second time without bothering to get divorces, I cannot say that I think it is altogether a safe plan nor a wise one.

A certain young colored friend of mine, whose husband had left her about a year ago, told me she was getting married again. I asked her if she had a divorce from her other husband. She told me:

"No'm. I didn't have to get a divorce from him. He's gone to Detroit."

So far, she has been unmolested and seems to be perfectly happy with the new husband, though she is really not married to him in a legal sense.

Another young Negro, whom I know, asked for advice about marrying again. His wife had left him and gone north to live and had married again. She had told him when she left that she expected to marry and gave him the same privilege. She and he agreed that it was too expensive to get a divorce and they would just make plans to let each other alone.

He asked me if I thought it was wise for him to marry without the divorce. I told him it was illegal and I would be afraid of trouble. If the woman wanted to make a disturbance, she could come back from 'up north' and put him in jail for bigamy. He would have to live under a constant possibility of black mail and the jail house.

But, in spite of my advice, he married and has been living happily with his new "wife" for five years and no trouble has been made.

You see, I can't really advise you to marry the man, for it is against the law and it might make trouble for you. I can only tell you what the circumstances are and let you decide for yourself.

Canning Schools Being Held In County by Miss Sleeper

By Miss Lora E. Sleeper

Canning schools are being held with the colored women in the Dardens and Jamesville communities today. Each one attending is urged to teach others to can and help in every way possible to eliminate any one being hungry during the winter of 1933.

Canning schools will be continued in the Oak City community on Friday. One school will be held at the high school building at 2:30 p. m. for all white families in and near Oak City who have not heretofore had the privilege of learning how to can foods for winter use successfully. All folks interested are urged to attend and learn to care for the feeding of the family first this year.

A canning school for colored families will be held in the morning at the Oak City colored schoolhouse Friday at 10 a. m.

Canning schools and methods for food preservation other than canning will be suggested to help those lacking funds to buy necessary equipment for food preservation by means of canning.

TAMPA, FLA.
TRIBUNE

FEB 16 1933
Can't Stop

TAMPA, FLA.
TRIBUNE

JAN 31 1933

RELIEF FOR NEGROES

Miami Herald: Some idea of the magnitude of federal relief work in Florida can be gained by the report from J. C. Huskisson, Secretary of the state council for unemployment relief that 293,376 persons had actually been given aid up to January, while about 28 percent of the population has applied for help.

It is reassuring, therefore, to know that Governor Sholtz will continue to press the plea of Florida for more funds before the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. In Dade county alone, 26,883 have been given relief through these funds. Of this number, only 4888 were negroes. If all federal aid were to be suddenly withdrawn from Dade county, the appeals for food would break the backs of local agencies.

The question now arises as to whether Florida, still staggering from the effects of pests, storms, bank failures and general tax decay, coupled with a bond debt that has reduced our best cities almost to beggary, can meet any demand from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for state aid to augment the federal funds. Cities and counties have put forth their best efforts. Miami is spending \$100,000 in direct aid at a time when it is having the utmost difficulty in meeting its ordinary budget. Other cities and the county have responded to the limit.

Whether the Reconstruction Finance Corporation can continue after April to pour several hundred thousand dollars a month into Florida for relief, or whether the state legislature can find any way of adding to this fund, is something to give our citizens the gravest concern. The state council has worked wonders with the tools at hand. The citizens cannot let the splendid work they have done wither because of lack of money if it is humanly possible to assist.

**Negroes Ask Help
In Curbing Vice**

An appeal to Tampa ministers to campaign against white operators of negro gambling and vice houses, profiteering white landlords and others hampering proper development of the negro community was made today by Rev. W. M. Davis, pastor of Beulah Baptist Church, who appeared before the Tampa Ministerial Association at its weekly meeting. The association took the appeal under consideration and Rev. E. C. Nance, president, named Rev. Walter Metcalf chairman of an investigating committee.

**Negro Bible School To
Have Closing Exercises**

The negro community vacation Bible school, sponsored by the Urban league, will hold its commencement exercises tomorrow night at 8 o'clock at the Allen temple church. Nearly 500 children were enrolled, and exhibits of their handiwork will be displayed tomorrow night. The entire cost of the school will be about \$50, and parents of children attending are asked to contribute small free will offerings.

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
October 11, 1933

**Materials wanted
For Negro Nursery**

Lumber and other materials have been asked for the erection of a new building for the mission and negro children's day nursery, sponsored by the Y. W. C. A., it was announced yesterday.

The announcement stated that the use of a large lot near the present site, 945 West Nineteenth Street, had been donated for the nursery, and that the building materials would assist the operators to construct the necessary building on the new site.

An offer was made in the announcement to raze any old building and clean up the property for the use of the materials which might be salvaged.

An appeal was also issued for clothing for the negro children and for a sewing machine which might be used in renovating the usable clothing.

Report on Social Trends

The report of the last of President Hoover's commissions is the most comprehensive and the most valuable that his government-by-government, fails to adopt some form of integrated planning. This is radical only because it comes from a president's commission; it is important because it represents the opinion of a committee of experts who have been manifestly honest and direct in their summaries of present conditions. It gives weight to the demands that the government make some effort at planning for economy and efficiency.

In the fall of 1929, timed so that it might avail itself of the results of the 1930 census, the President's Research Committee on Social Trends began its work. It has called in the aid of about 50 specialists in various fields and has had the co-operation of 500 experts. The cost of the survey was in the neighborhood of a million dollars, half of which was contributed by the Rockefeller Foundation and the remainder by a long list of individuals and organizations.

Dr. Wesley C. Mitchell, professor of economics in Columbia university and director of the National Bureau of Economic Research, was chairman of the committee and its members included Dr. Howard W. Odum, a former Georgian and Emory university professor who is now director of the Institute for Research in Social Science of the University of North Carolina, and Dr. William F. Ogburn, also a Georgian and a graduate of Mexico university.

The survey covered virtually every phase of life in the United States. Although it was concerned primarily with social manifestations it was impossible that it avoid a detailed consideration of our economic life. It presents studies of population, natural wealth, invention and discovery, communication, economic organization, education, social attitudes, metropolitan communities, racial and ethnic groups, the farmer and rural life, the health and vitality of the American people, the family, the position of woman, childhood and youth, labor, the people as consumers, recreation and the arts, religion, crime and punishment, social work, taxation and government, and law and legal institutions.

The published report of the survey occupies two full volumes, more than 1,500 pages and there will be 17 supplementary volumes of documents printed. In that form the subject matter will be almost unavailable to the public at large but it will be of inestimable value to the student and extensive quotations from the survey will be made.

The committee not only assembled the mass of material and prepared it for publication, but also interpreted it and expressed opinions. In this it is to be congratulated. To have presented the survey without comment would have been only half so valuable as presenting it with interpretations.

The first and most striking deduction of the committee is its statement that there can be no assurance against a violent revolution if the government fails to adopt some form of integrated planning. This is radical only because it comes from a president's commission; it is important because it represents the opinion of a committee of experts who have been manifestly honest and direct in their summaries of present conditions. It gives weight to the demands that the government make some effort at planning for economy and efficiency.

All through as much of the report as we have seen, runs the same kind of comment on fundamental questions of social order.

The New York Times report of the survey quotes the following significant paragraphs:

"In any case, and whatever the approach, it is clear that the type of planning now most urgently needed is neither economic planning alone, nor governmental planning alone. The new synthesis must include the scientific, the educational, as well as the economic (including here the industrial and the agricultural) and also the governmental. All these factors are inextricably intertwined in modern life, and it is impossible to make rapid progress under present conditions without drawing them together."

"Of the great social organizations, two, the economic and the governmental, are growing at a rapid rate, while two other historic organizations, the church and the family, have declined in social significance, although not in human values. Many of the problems of society today occur because of the shifting roles of these four major social institutions. Church and family have lost many of their regulatory influences over behavior, while industry and government have assumed a larger degree of control."

"Many of the economic functions of the family have been transferred to the factory; its educational functions to the school; its supervision over sanitation and pure food to government. These changes have necessitated many adaptations to new conditions, not always readily made, and often resulting in serious maladjustments. The diminishing size and increasing instability of the family have contributed to the problem."

"The spiritual values of life are among the most profound of those affected by developments in technology and organization. They are the slowest in changing to meet altered conditions. Moral guidance is peculiarly difficult, when the future is markedly different from the past."

"Effective co-ordination of the factors of our evolving society mean, where possible and desirable, slowing up the changes which occur too rapidly and speeding up the changes which lag. The committee does not believe in a moratorium upon research in physical science and invention, such as has sometimes

been proposed. On the contrary, it holds that social invention has to be stimulated to keep pace with mechanical invention."

"To deal with the central problem of balance, or with any of its ramifications, economic planning is called for. At present, however, that phrase represents a social need rather than a social capacity. The best which any group of economic planners can do with the data now at hand, bulky but inadequate, is to lay plans for making plans. It is more in line with past experience to anticipate a long series of cumulative improvements which will gradually transform existing economic organization into something different, than to anticipate a sudden revolution in our institutions."

Oklahoma City, Okla.
NEWS

JAN 4 1933

Social Workers Warn of U. S. 'Hunger Violence'

Senate Committee Is Told Families Are Forced to Live on 50 Cents a Week Per Person; Declare Only Lack of Leadership Prevents Rioting

By RUTH FINNEY

Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4. — The danger of violence among destitute Americans increases daily as families are forced to live on 50 cents a person a week or meager rations from a central commissary are herded together in congregate shelters, or are left entirely to their own resources by relief agencies that cannot meet the burden placed upon them, the senate manufacturers committee has announced.

The committee has been warned by the American Association of Social Workers.

This organization, with 6000 members, made a survey of conditions in 43 cities, during November and December. Its report presented to the committee by H. L. Lurie, bureau of Jewish social research of New York City, paints a picture of misery and of danger more arresting than any so far presented to the senate.

It warns that serious riots have taken place recently in Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Dallas, Seattle, St. Louis and Salt Lake City, some of them reported in the press and some of them, it says, not reported.

The report urged passage of the Costigan-LaFollette direct aid bill, which would grant relief to state and city agencies.

The measure would raise \$500,000,000 by bond issues. Under the proposal, human relief would be taken from the Reconstruction Finance

Corporation. On the contrary, it holds that social invention has to be stimulated to keep pace with mechanical invention."

There is no money for rents, clothing, lights and other necessities. Relief has reverted to primitive methods and lacks competent administration. Work relief is being abandoned rapidly. Ninety per cent of the money now being spent comes from public sources, but the credit facilities of cities are impaired, and state governments have failed to find new sources of revenue. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds have at best maintained emergency relief rations, on a month to month basis.

Local Aid Breaks Down

Local relief administration has broken down partly as a result of the uncertainty. Conflicting evidence is offered as to the extent of starvation and malnutrition, and finally the growing irritation among the unemployed is listed as serious.

The association found one city with a 300 per cent increase in the number of families needing help, and a 30 per cent increase in funds. In Florida, only \$5 and \$6 a month is being given each family. In the 43 cities studied the average relief per family was from \$15 to \$20 a month.

Negroes Are Slighted

Detroit is sending unemployed men to the county almshouse, and Buffalo is considering the same course. Dallas is giving no relief to Negroes and Mexicans, and Richmond is doing almost nothing for Negroes.

One city, not named in the report, recorded deaths of 14 infants in a month due to malnutrition of the mothers. In the mining counties of West Virginia large numbers of families are uncared for and "sore spots" in New Hampshire and Pennsylvania are reported.

Prof. P. K. Whelpton of the Scripps Foundation for Research in population problems, Miami University, is quoted as finding that 400,000 persons have deserted cities for the country in 1932, causing a serious situation in already overburdened rural areas. These people are living in abandoned farm houses and makeshift shelters or are crowded in with other families.

Claim Threats Prevalent

"There is an undercurrent of resentment," says the report. "Disaffection and threats are becoming more prevalent and it is believed that lack of a program and leadership among the unemployed has prevented more serious outbreaks. A part of the general dissatisfaction has been diverted into mutual aid and self-help projects among the unemployed. Fears are expressed that a mounting unrest may begin to assume violent forms of expression more frequently if constructive and adequate measures for relieving distress arising from unemployment do not materialize in the near future."

The association summarized the situation in the following general terms. One-third of the unemployed are now receiving relief, and many more should be helped who are not.

Call Relief Meager

The relief given is meager, usually

INTERRACIAL CO-OPERATION

By DR. J. W. HAYWOOD

ANY Negro in America who discusses in-
terracial co-operation, no matter how
briefly, commits a sort of sacrilege if
he omits an appraisal of the work that has
been done by the Interracial Commission
under the dauntless financial leadership of
Dr. W. W. Alexander. This work has been
done without fanfare of trumpets, without
histrionics of any sort. There has just been
the quiet, persistent, intelligent working
away at the problem of getting the better
white people and better Negroes to stop
scowling, gritting their teeth, and shaking
their fists as they look at each other across
the color line. One way to make a quick
appraisal of the work that has been done
is to think of the number of white people
in the South today who will speak out for
justice and fair play for the Negro, and
compare that number with the number that
did that sort of thing in the days when
Ben Tilman used to ride into the United
States Senate on the slogan, "Keep the
nigger down!" It is not verbal extrava-
gance, it is not a mere turn of language
to say that one of the most vital social
forces at work in America during the last
fifteen or twenty years has been the Inter-
racial Commission, led by W. W. Alexander.

There are two other things which I should
like to speak of briefly in this connection

NEGROES IN RELIEF WORK

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

I have noted with much interest that among
other things being done with relief funds in
various counties is the improvement of school
grounds. To me it seems ever so much better
that men should have the privilege and oppor-
tunity to earn a dollar rather than to be obliged
to accept charity and the improvement of school
property seems a fine way in which to use such
labor.

My purpose in writing is to call attention to
the need of such work around many Negro
schools, not simply in beautification but in many
cases in making the school premises actually fit
playgrounds for children and in quite a few in-
stances drainage is necessary. I happen to
know personally of a number of Negro schools
which cannot be reached except through mud
and water and slush and as president of the
Negro teachers' organization, I have had re-
ported to me several cases in which the school
premises were positively unsanitary by reason of
being near public dumping heaps.

Negro teachers and patrons would greatly ap-
preciate your help also in having the usual
safety notices—"School, Drive Slowly"—placed
on highways near Negro schools.

May I venture also as a citizen to ask the in-
fluence of your paper in calling attention of
good citizens everywhere to the need of seeing
that in the "New deal" so ably advocated by
our vigorous president, a "Square deal" shall be
given to Negro workers on relief work projects.
I am influenced to make this last plea by an
article in one of our dailies which, after reciting
the faithful service of all workers, some of them

in mud and water and without lunch, stated
that white men are paid 90 cents a day while
Negro men received 40 cents. Negroes through-
out the state will greatly appreciate anything
you may do to help in these matters.

H. A. HUNT, Principal.

The Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School,
Fort Valley, Ga.

BALTIMORE, MD.

EVE. SUN.

JUN 1 1933

Patience May Be Rewarded In The
Long Future

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING SUN—Sir:

A colored Forum writer deplores the fact
that so few Negroes are being admitted to
the privileges of the public feed trough.
Well, maybe they don't measure up to the
requirements of a high-toned administra-
tion. In any case, it takes patience.

Even the immigrant white elements had
to wait quite a while before such recogni-
tion was accorded them. But they finally
got there.

Let the colored brother be satisfied to
lug cement bags for another one hundred
years or so and he also may become eli-
gible for the more juicy by-products of
citizenship. *Per aspera ad astra.*

Washington, D. C., May 18.

F. V.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1933

Colored Relief Association Meets

The board of advisers and trustees of the Colored Emergency Relief association met yesterday afternoon at the Georgia Railroad Bank and Trust company. F. F. Fox, who is director of the advisory board; R. G. Davis, and C. H. Phinibzy met with the following trustees: the Rev. William Merriweather, president; W. Walton, Phoebe Merriweather, Rosa Walton, and Viola Walton.

The meeting was called to discuss means for raising funds to further the aid of the needy colored people in the city. It was announced by the president that they had a number of applications on hand that the organization was unable to take care of, and unless some assistance was given they would not be able to handle them.

The Rev. Merriweather stated that the organization would endeavor to carry out the plans of the board to fullest extent. Suggestions were offered by the advisers.

APPEAL ISSUED BY EUGENE KINCKLE JONES

4-10-33

April 1, 1933

Savannah Journal.

For the first time in many years I am writing to ask you for prompt action on a matter of grave importance in the lives of the Negroes in America.

An exhaustive study by the Department of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League has disclosed that gross discrimination exists on the basis of race and color throughout the nation in the matter of unemployment and relief. We are concerned about the welfare of Negro workers in the recent program which has been inaugurated through legislative action of the United States Congress. In this program organized labor will play an important part and organized labor has never done things which will encourage us to feel that it will adequately represent Negro labor.

Action in three directions has taken place in Washington of special inter-

est in this connection. I refer to the following:

(1) The passage of the bill providing for the employment of 250,000 men to work in reforestation and other public works programs.

(2) A conference held on Friday with organized labor leaders who will be recognized in the administration of Government funds and the employment of workers on Government projects.

(3) The passage by the Senate with great promise that the House will also pass, a bill that will provide \$500,000,000 for relief of the unemployed.

I am writing to ask you immediately to get individuals to write or telegraph Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, Washington, D. C. urging that the welfare of Negro workers and their families be conserved. Please get at least ten prominent persons, white and colored, to send individual communications. Let me know what results you get.

Sincerely yours

Eugene Kinckle Jones

Executive Secretary.

Savannah Ga. News

Friday, March 24, 1933

RELIEF PLAN FOR COLORED PEOPLE

HOW NEW IDEA WORKS

Frank Callen Explains the Methods In Force

BY FRANK CALLEN

Contact Manager of Colored Division Unemployment Commission.

Since the time has arrived to enter upon a new plan of relief, as announced by Mayor Thomas Gamble on Saturday of last week, perhaps it is interesting to know just how the colored division, located at the Boys' Club in Price street, has functioned in order to appreciate the good news given out by the Mayor.

The three departments of the unemployment commission, work relief commissary and direct relief, operated from different headquarters located in the business district, are all represented in a modified way at the colored division.

At present our total registration is

more than 5,419 families. The appeal of these families is chiefly for groceries. To handle all phases of our work we have at present two regular clerks, one extra clerk who was allowed for two weeks but is now discontinued, and the contact manager. For a while three extra clerks were permitted to be added to the staff to make investigations. After a few weeks the work relief headquarters ordered their discontinuance. But the white investigator has been hired recently by the commissary headquarters.

In the meanwhile there was organized at the colored division an advisory board, with the executive committee composed of Mrs. Lawton, Mrs. Hodge, Miss Beckwith, Mrs. J. F. Cann, Miss Blake, with Mrs. J. G. Smith chairman; and about thirty other ladies as volunteers to make investigations for the colored division. They have rendered services which could never have been paid for and for which the colored community should always be grateful.

At the beginning of these investigations about 3,000 families were classified as eligible for groceries, which are bought, stored and distributed at the commissary headquarters at 209 Bay street, east, under the direction of Chairman G. B. King. Upon orders from Chairman King, tickets are issued weekly by the colored division to eligible clients to go to the commissary and get supplies. The greatest number of tickets allowed to be issued weekly, except during the holidays when 872 were allowed, was 550.

This weekly limit of 550 was distributed in three ways. To very old or physically handicapped clients, 217. About 100 to able-bodied men who are required to work a day for rations. About 233, sometimes a few over, were left to be distributed among more than 1,000 clients who called for them each Wednesday. The very old and physically handicapped were given weekly. The best solution, which was decided by the colored division, was to place the other clients on a four weeks' basis, which means one ticket to a family each four weeks, or three weeks if sickness was found. Although this was the best that could be done under the conditions, each week hundreds of persons could not be given cards and left the agency disgruntled and with damaging reports.

On Wednesday, March 1, 1933, the colored division was authorized by the chairman of the commissary to divide the eligible clients into two groups and send one group every other week. The limit for each group was set by the chairman of the commissary at 1,500 families. It was agreed not to advertise this because we of the colored division felt we had that many in our overflow crowd weekly.

As a result the first week our total was over 1,400. The second week upwards of 1,300 and all who came were given cards. We were checked by the commissary chairman for an approximate total at the end of the second week. There were still two weeks more before we could arrive at an approximate total because we had our clients on a four weeks' schedule and the two more sections were still to come. When the attention of the commis-

sary chairman was called to this, a third group, limited to 1,500, was authorized to be sent to the commissary starting Wednesday, March 22.

We also issue tickets on the Red Cross commissary at 228 Broughton street, east, for flour, lard, cheese and other necessities. These commodities are stored and distributed by the Red Cross. The great change in expanding the grocery list taxed our two clerks to their physical limit. The tickets on the Red Cross commissary had to be temporarily discontinued.

This also brought about wild rumors reflecting upon the colored division. Then came the order from the commissary chairman stopping registration of new clients until we got the new grocery lists in working order. This seems to have been the last straw and the air was immediately filled with vivid imaginations of a damaging nature against the colored division.

The colored division works absolutely under orders of the heads of departments located in the business district. We give our fullest co-operation to all departments and agencies and we are most conscientious in the distribution of such resources at our disposal, in so far as two clerks and a contact manager are able.

Nevertheless, we heartily agree with Mayor Gamble that the new plan for administering relief will greatly decrease misunderstandings. We of the colored division are now passing through our Gethsemane for no other cause of our own. We eagerly welcome the Savannah Family Welfare and its new plan of relief and will continue under any conditions that may arise to extend cheerfully our maximum co-operation as befits constructive citizens. It is indeed good news to have the Welfare take over this work.

Thursday, March 23, 1933

AID FOR NEGROES HAS BEEN LARGE

FRANK CALLEN REPORTS

G. B. King Makes Talk to Negro Unemployed

There were about 1,000 negroes at the relief headquarters for colored people, 330 Price street, yesterday seeking assistance, this being the day for one of the groups to get their supplies.

Geoffrey B. King, in charge of the city commissary, made them a talk in which he stressed the efforts of the city to supply the needs of those really in want. He commented on the particularly fine work that Frank Callen had done. Callen is the colored probationer and is recognized as one of the best workers of his race the city has had. Mr. King praised his efforts, both because of his intelligent methods and also for the fidelity and honesty of them. He re-

ferred to him as a colored citizen of much value to the city.

The report of receipts and expenditures of the colored division unemployment commission, 330 Price street, from week ending October 22, 1932, to week ending March 11, 1933, shows the following, it being the report of Frank Callen, contact manager for the colored division of the unemployment commission.

Total number of families registered for direct relief, 5,419; total number women registered for work relief, 1,072.

Total number men registered for work relief, 3,289.

Receipts: Received from finance committee from October 22, 1932 to March 11, 1933, \$2,998.50.

Expenditures: Five hundred thirty-one (531) men worked 1 day at \$1.50.. \$ 796.50 Two hundred eighty-one men (281), worked 2 days 843.00 Fifty-seven (57) men worked three days 256.50 Five men worked four days .. 30.00 One man, worked five days .. 7.50

Total, 875 men, paid\$1,933.50

Clothing department:

Four women worked one day, six women worked one and one-half days, two women worked two and one-half days, one woman worked eleven and one-half days, two women worked fourteen days at a rate of 75 cents per day, at a total cost of \$45. The cause of our own. We eagerly welcome the Savannah Family Welfare and its new plan of relief and will continue under any conditions that may arise to extend cheerfully our maximum co-operation as befits constructive citizens. It is indeed good news to have the Welfare take over this work.

Sewing department: Seven women worked two days, six women worked three days, one woman worked five days, one woman worked eight days, one woman worked nine days, one woman worked twenty-five days, one woman worked twenty-eight days, two women worked thirty-five days, at a total cost of \$177. Note: At the time that the workers in the sewing department were given four and five weeks, it was due to the fact that we didn't have but three or four dressmakers registered; but after they began to register, the workers were alternated every two or three days.

To janitor and messenger and general utility man\$126.00 Two shoe repairers in shoe department 63.00 (Only have two shoe repairers registered).

Extra helpers: Workers to make special investigations 68.50 Drayage, hauling clothes, shoes, etc., to headquarters 22.00 (Things that were donated to direct relief department).

For overhauling and cleaning two sewing machines 2.50 (Two machines were donated to direct relief department and had to be repaired).

For administration 522.00 For fuel, lights, etc. 39.00

Total\$843.00

Direct Relief Department - From December 8, 1932 through week ending March 11, 1933:

Receipts: December 8, 1932: Received from

Mayor Hoynes\$100.00
December 23, 1932: Received from Three families for whom rent has been paid. Vouchers for all expenditures are available at the office to see the records.
Mayor Hoynes 100.00
February 2, 1933: Received from 100 any interested citizens who wish to see the records.
Mayor Gamble 300.00

Total received\$300.00
Expenditures or number of families aided: Three hundred seventy-three fami-

Atlanta Social School Completes Juvenile Survey

*Courier 5-6-33
Pittsburgh, Pa.*

By MILTON L. RANDOLPH

ATLANTA, Ga., May 4—The Research Department of the Atlanta School of Social Work, under the supervision of Miss Sarah Ginsberg, Research Director, has recently completed a notable study of Negro children of Atlanta who were compelled to leave school because of the economic situation. This survey which has been submitted to the National Child Labor Committee of New York City has attracted much favorable comment from the officers of that committee.

James E. Sidel, a director of the national group, on a recent visit to Atlanta inspected the material which was being collected for this study, and stated that it was the most promising one of a number of such studies being made in various cities throughout the country.

A communication from Courtenay Dinwiddie, general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, addressed to Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta School of Social Work, stated:

"I have looked over the study which you sent in a week ago, 'Negro Children Out of School,' and I want to congratulate you and your students on this fine piece of work. If the studies made in other schools should measure up to this, we would have a very helpful picture of what is happening to children who leave school, but unfortunately some of the studies are not of this calibre.

I was especially impressed with the amount of time the children had been unemployed, the long hours and low wages, the utter lack of attempt to enforce the child labor law for Negro children. I was also concerned by the backwardness in school of apparently 'bright'

children and the need for an extension of school attendance work which this suggests.

But above all, I was impressed—and depressed—by the general picture of the utter poverty in many of these families and the fact that so little was being done for them by social agencies. Harmful as employment may be for young children, it is almost impossible to control it where such poverty exists unless scholarships are available or some other form of relief is provided."

The study not only involved a number of house to house visits but the preparation of a large number of statistical tables and charts and thirty pages of interpretation.

Facts brought out in this study of children who left school show that (1) about one-third of them left school before they had completed the sixth grade; (2) only a small number completed junior high; (3) one out of every six was under 14 years of age; (4) the school attendance of half of the children had been irregular; (5) two out of every five children were unable to find work, and half of these children had been out of school for five months or more; (6) half of the children who found employment earned less than \$2.75 per week; (7) half of the children were working ten or more hours per day and; (8) over half of the children gave as a reason for leaving school the necessity of helping to support their families, or the lack of clothes and funds for incidental expenses.

The Board of Education, and the teachers in the Negro schools of Atlanta were most helpful and cooperative in permitting their records to be inspected by the students and in supplementing the information contained in the records.

Whether through government funds there can be improvements made in the Yamacraw district that will promote better living surroundings cannot be said. But

Savannah, Ga., News

June 28, 1933

MEETING COLORED PEOPLE'S NEEDS

In a number of cities plans are being laid either for the elimination of slum districts or for the creation of better conditions in them, through the use of federal government funds. This is one of the special features of the bills recently enacted by Congress, and it is quite evident that works of this nature will meet with a very hearty response from those charged with the duty of disbursing the billions of dollars that are to be used to put the country upright on its legs again.

Some cities have asked for enormous sums, probably with the idea that those who ask for much will receive much. Philadelphia, for instance, is urging a gift of thirty millions, and a loan of seventy millions, or a total of one hundred millions, to clean up its slum districts. Of course, there is very little likelihood of its receiving anything like this amount, but if plans are well laid no doubt many millions of dollars will go to the "Quaker City" for this purpose. Others of the leading cities contemplate similar steps, and in all directions there is an evident desire on the part of municipal governments to avail themselves of this opportunity to better conditions under which large elements of their populations live.

Whether Savannah can do anything, or will attempt to do anything, in this direction remains to be developed. If the money were an outright gift—and many feel that in the end these contributions from the federal treasury will become gifts and not loans—then unquestionably some of the money should be used in improving the conditions in the Yamacraw district. Large sections of Yamacraw are a disgrace to the city. If nothing else were done save the razing of a number of the oldest and most offensive dwellings, and the creation of two or three squares or parks as open-air places, much would have been done to relieve a condition that is distressing to those who feel that human beings should not live under the conditions there existing. Out of such districts come disease and crime. Anything that alleviates these conditions is an uplift to the entire community life. Whether we feel that way or not we are our "brother's keeper" to some extent. In the end, we are all punished when any large part of the population lives under conditions that are abnormally bad.

Whether through government funds there can be improvements made in the Yamacraw district that will promote better living surroundings cannot be said. But

whether this is done or not certainly the most serious consideration should be given to the plea of leading colored citizens that out of the funds available from Washington a proper recreation center be established in a suitable locality for the use of the colored boys and girls. This certainly is not an unreasonable request. It is one that does not enforce any great outlay of money, and it can be made the medium to improve the health and the moral living standards of a host of children who are coming up to make a large part of the adult colored population of nearby years.

HUBERT'S COMMUNITY WORK PROGRESSING

Log Cabin Center Near Sparta Is Very Active.

Under the auspices of the Georgia State Industrial College, the Log Cabin Community Center at Sparta is progressing in its summer program and the summer school has just opened to continue two weeks. Professor B. F. Hubert, president of the college, being in Sparta at present in the interests of the project. Z. T. Hubert, extension agent, is in general charge of the program.

The community center is organized for the purpose of creating a well balanced system of farming and a well rounded social, self sufficient life. The plan was started about a year ago and is developing rapidly, giving inspiration to the entire section in both agricultural and social activities.

Grain is being planted in quantities, about 600 acres producing wheat and oats now where formerly at this season the hills were bare. Sweet potatoes are being planted and a potato storage house is being constructed. A year-round garden at every home is one of the efforts being successfully carried out, and every farmer has his own cows for family milk and cream and butter. The barnyards are boasting large flocks of chickens and carloads of turkeys are expected to be shipped in the fall.

In addition to the general farm program being carried out the social life of the community is developed at the same time. Church work is one of the objectives, the men of the community painting their church and the boys organizing into a choir. A conference will be held during the last week of the summer school at which rural ministers and community leaders will instruct the leaders of the community and give them beneficial training. This conference is held jointly by the Gammon Theological Seminary of Atlanta and the Georgia State Industrial College. Ministers from 10 or more counties will be enrolled. The conference will find up with a large rural singing contest. Churches, schools, lodges and clubs will join in this big event. One of the most splendid phases of the super program will be the three-day medical clinic for negroes on the

farm. White and colored physicians will co-operate in the program which is designed to improve the health of the people of rural Georgia. Following the summer school there will be a camp for negro boys lasting into August. The center recently received highly favorable comment from Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, an authority on agricultural and country life. He cited the work in Hancock as a milestone in the progress of the negro race, saying that it embodies the fundamental social ideal. The work started last year is also commendable in that it is co-operative with the industrial recovery being fostered by the President.

NEGRO SECTIONS TO BE IMPROVED

Street Work May Be Done in
Pleasant Hill and Tindall
Field Soon

Curbing, guttering and sewer work in the Pleasant Hill and Tindall Field sections, where Negroes are the principal residents, will be among the first improvements to be done here with federal money, provided a sum is obtained, Mayor Glen Toole said yesterday.

Installation of storm and sanitary sewers is planned, Mayor Toole explained, and besides the curbing and guttering, some paving work may be done.

"We are particularly interested in improvements in those two sections," Mayor Toole declared, "because most of the expense will be for labor and the work probably is among the most needed in Macon. It has been too long neglected."

Improvements in the two Negro sections have been on the tentative program of public improvements from the start, Mayor Toole said, and he declared that he talked with R. G. Plunkett, chairman of the committee which is working out the program, Monday afternoon that "he fully agrees" that the work in the Negro sections should be among the first done.

A few weeks ago a petition from a group of leading Negro citizens for street improvements was referred to the streets committee of city council, which recommended that the work be done as soon as funds could be obtained. Council adopted the recommendation. The Homosophian club, a Negro civic group, has been among the most active organizations in seeking the improvements.

RACE NO FACTOR IN RELIEF WORK, SAYS JOHNSTONE

Alan Johnstone, regional director of the federal relief administration, Friday night said relief would be administered on the basis of need without respect to creed or race.

Addressing a meeting of some 250 whites and negroes in the Y. W. C. A. here, Johnstone said the rule would apply to both direct relief and relief work and that an hour would be paid to both white and negro laborers.

He said fear had been expressed that so high a wage scale for common labor might disturb labor conditions in the south and added that in his opinion the low wage scale prevailing

for negroes had kept the average standard down and done much to hold back the economic development of the south.

Negroes Are Helping In Red Cross Work

A nucleus for the enrollment of volunteer workers from the membership of the leading Negro women's organizations in the city was formed Monday afternoon at a meeting at Red Cross headquarters in the Jaques building on Broadway, it was announced by Miss Mary Battle Lowry, acting executive secretary.

Miss Lowry said those attending the meeting will act as leaders in enrolling the other volunteer workers and that they will serve as case workers, will make goods into clothing and will aid in distributing the clothing, etc.

Miss Lowry said that the Negro workers have shown much enthusiasm in their Red Cross work and that they gave "excellent service" last year. The production room for the Negro division is in the Negro E's' rest.

Among those attending the meeting Monday afternoon were Florine E. Griswold, Janie M. Thompkins, E. J. Disroon, Maude E. Pye, Bessie L. Moseley, Ida T. Bolden, Cora C. Johnson, Zella C. Benton, Eula B. Shy, Lulu Washington, Bertha G. Cobb, Eugenia Hamilton, Hattie B. Ellis, Maggie Smith, Lillie Grier, Susie M. Lucas, Anna Lou Redding, Annie M. Brown, Fannie Douglas, and Alma Williams.

September 24, 1933

COLORED CITIZENS UNITE IN WORK AT BETHELEM HOUSE

Big Opening For Year's Work,
With 500 Present, Held
Monday Night

The big opening for the year's work at Bethlehem House was held last Monday night in the gymnasium. More than five hundred children and adults were present to enjoy the program and cooperate in plans for the year's activities. One feature of the evening was a moving picture which was the first of a series to be shown monthly in the gymnasium. The Bethlehem House Boy Scouts opened

the evenings program with a very effective demonstration and report of their summer's activities.

The outlook for the year is most promising. In spite of a decrease of four part time workers at Bethlehem House, and a decreased monthly budget, the years program will move along in most ways as previously with the cooperation of volunteer workers from Paine College and the community at large. A few changes in the program itself have been made and a few additional activities included. Parents, children, young people and friends are cordially urged to make note of the following tentative outline and program.

Night School for Adults will open Tuesday night, Sept. 26th, promptly at 7 o'clock, and all students are urged to register on time, so that no further delay will be necessary before beginning hard work. One of the best years for night school work is expected.

Among the new activities for the year is a Mothers Club, which will include all mothers of babies and small children, and prospective mothers. All Baby Clinic mothers are urged to come. This group will meet each Tuesday afternoon promptly at 3 o'clock and will be under the joint direction of Bethlehem House and the City Health Dept. All mothers are urged to be present next Tuesday, Sept. 26th at 3 p. m. Special arrangements will be made to care for the babies at Bethlehem House, while the mothers are in their club meeting.

Another item of interest to young people is the real Young People's Club or Recreation night that is to be conducted at Bethlehem House each Thursday from 7 to 9:30 p. m. Special parties, games, programs, supervised play and other features will be planned for young people over sixteen years of age. You are cordially invited to come next Thursday night, September 28th and become a charter member of the Young People's Recreation Club.

There will be weekly sewing classes for girls from 7 to 12 on Monday's and Tuesday's and a cooking class for 12 year old girls on Thursday, during the hours between 3 and 5. All girls are urged to register Monday and Tuesday for these activities. There is also a sewing class for women on each Friday morning, from 9:30 to 11:30. And a group of young women will meet each Tuesday morning at 10 for the purpose of studying homecraft in general.

The Girl Reserve program at Bethlehem House and community will be in full swing soon. All girls are requested to come next week for registration. The Senior Girls Reserves will meet on Wednesday at 5 p. m. Junior Girl Reserve will meet on Thursday at 4 p. m.

The classes in gymnastics will be held on Wednesday at 4:30 and on Thursday at 3 p. m. All girls whose ages range from 10 to 14 are urged to register for these activities on Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

Plans have been made to accommodate a limited number of pupils in piano, and all who are interested

in this project in music appreciation classes, will see Mrs. A. W. Gardiner as early as possible. The boys and girls whose ages range between 9 and 12 years are requested to come on Wednesday at 4 o'clock for the boys' and girls' world club. This project is to be an interesting feature of this year's work. Bible school for all ages between 4 and 14 will be conducted each Saturday morning from 9:30 to 12:30. Play-ground is open daily from 3 to 5:30 p. m. except on Saturday and Sunday.

All boys interested in becoming active member in clubs at Bethlehem House will note the following: Grade school clubs will be organized in the following schools: Bethlehem House weekly: Nellieville, Third ward, Stead street; First ward, Gwinnett street; Second ward and Shilo. Other schools will be included as fast as leaders can be secured.

A recreational club for older boys will meet each Monday night at 7 o'clock.

The K. S. club (ages 8-11) will meet Tuesday at 3 o'clock for registration.

Boys scouts will meet each Friday evenings as usual. Class in manual training for boys will be conducted by the property owners. Advanced work on Wednesday 7-9 p. m.; elementary groups, Monday and Tuesday 4-6 p. m.

All persons interested in any of the above activities are urged to come at the scheduled time this week and register. Many of the groups must necessarily be limited in number and the old adage "first come, first served" will have to be applied. Come and make this a record breaking year in quality and quantity of work done at Bethlehem House.

YAMACRAW SLUMS MAY BE CLEANED

Model Housing Project May Be
Launched in Savannah's Big
Negro Section

ATLANTA, Oct. 17 (AP) — The Yamacraw district of Savannah, the first land seen by James Oglethorpe as he landed from England to found the colony of Georgia in 1733, may become a model housing project through co-operation of the federal public works administration, Mayor Thomas Gamble of Savannah announced here today.

The mayor came here to discuss the project with two Atlantans who initiated two housing projects here to clear slum areas, under plans provided by the huge public works bill.

Gamble said he got much information from the two Atlantans, C. F. Palmer and Thorn Flagler, and would discuss with a citizen's committee in Savannah ways and means of getting a similar project, or projects, for that city.

Negro Settlement
"The Yamacraw district," the mayor said, "is a residential section in or near which live about 20,000 Negroes. Many of the houses are dilapidated, tumble-down shacks, which present an unsightly appearance and, of course, undesirable living conditions. The Yamacraw district has no set area lines, but it is a large community, in the neighborhood of the Savannah river, between the business section of Savannah and the main highway to the north."

He said a meeting of real estate agents, property owners in the district, and other interested persons was held in Savannah yesterday and a committee of 10, headed by R. L. Cooper, real estate man, appointed.

"The committee is now engaged in making a study of the practicability of the plan, and is to discuss with property owners in the district the tentative plans, which will be conducted by the property owners."

"Under tentative plans, the property owners would sponsor bonds which would be turned over to the public works administration, and in addition, furnish a small percentage of capital for the project. The government gives 30 per cent on such projects, and allows repayment of the remainder over a long period of time, at an interest rate of only four per cent."

"The Yamacraw district once was a very desirable residential section of Savannah, and once some of the city's most prominent families lived there."

"Two disastrous fires struck the area many, many years ago, and the old-time residents built elsewhere. Hardly any of the old-time homes are standing although the house in which John Fremont, first Republican candidate for president, was born is still there."

NEW RESIDENCE HALLS OPENED AT ATLANTA U.

Atlanta University formally opened its new residence halls Friday night with a reception which was attended by several hundred Atlanta alumni, faculty members and trustees of the institutions for higher learning in Atlanta and other friends of the university. In the large lounge of the new residence hall the guests were received by President John Hope and his wife and Josephine Elizabeth Robinson, hostess of the halls. During the course of the evening, opportunity was given to inspect the two residence halls, which provide living accommodations for more than 200 persons, and the dining halls and service unit.

The residence halls, which were completed late this summer, are located on Chestnut street, occupying the entire frontage between West Hunter and Beckwith streets.

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Special Conditions, Improvement of-1933

Georgia.

Wednesday, January 25, 1933

THE RAID ON THE NEGROES

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Just a word of hearty commendation on the article relative to the arrest of the colored folk that were seemingly doing nothing more than I suspect some others whose skins are white do here every week according to reports that have come to me.

The spirit of the article was fine and it had the desired effect.

I believe tremendously in the statement that "Ye That Are Strong, Ought to Bear the Infirmities of the Weak." All my life I have tried to make some contribution to the down trodden, the helpless, and the weak.

I have not always thought that our colored friends have got a fair shake. I feel that we owe a debt to the colored race to help them whenever we can.

I am glad that Mayor Toole joined in the effort to "lend the helping hand" in an hour when it was needed. In these hours when the bread lines are lengthening, and the fight is to keep the wolf away from the door, all of us have a good chance to do our "bit." Unless the offense was more grievous than the paper stated I do not think it would have been the right thing to have taken the money of those arrested, or to have placed them on the gang when many of them are the only "bread ticket" in their homes.

J. A. SMITH,

Traveling Representative of the Methodist Orphanage

THE NEGROES PART IN RELIEVING THE ECONOMIC SITUATION—

Every thoughtful person is experiencing a situation that is not at all familiar, yet it should be, in this time, having had about four years trying and failing.

Every man who has made an effort to do something, and failed, he found someone, or something to put, the fault upon. It is a hard matter to find a man that will put the fault upon himself.

This is true with an individual, it is true with a nation, it is true with a race.

Labor will put the fault on capitalist, capitalist will put it on the government, which automatically places the burden upon the shoulder of our president, hence, we are now, inclined to say "Hoover did it all." We are not getting very far on toward progress, when we stop to whine and complain because some one did not give us something for nothing.

The negro race is inclined to take this position, demanding the people of another race to pick them up carry them on, furnish employment sustain them in violating the law eliminate and excuse many of them from paying \$1.00 poll tax, registering his name as a citizen.

A large percentage of the youth

are roving the streets, in many cases learning how to be professional crooks.

There is a common law, that will compel youth of a certain age to attend school. If this law is enforced, we believe there would not be as many criminals as we have in our county.

The Civic League of Thomasville, an organization which was established last year; but for several months have not been active, wishes now, to have the colored people of the city to meet at the Clay Street Community Building, next Sunday evening at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of discussing matters relative to the best interests of the under nursed children who are attending school, those who are depending upon charity, the unemployed, and an evening school for the adults, who do not have an elementary education and desire to obtain such.

Other matters of interest will also be on the program. Matters of the nature mentioned above, can not be handled effectively in our churches, this being the only organization we have, it is the fond hope, that no citizen will pass this meeting up, and fail to attend.

J. A. WRIGHT, Sect'y.

G. H. KENNEDY, Pres.

F. C. TOOKS, Treas.

MACON, GA.
TELEGRAPH

JAN 19 1933

"IT IS a crying shame," declares the Brooklyn Eagle, "that the Negro citizens of this metropolis have to start a fight for equality in relief," which comes with something of a surprise. After several years of reading the Eagle's editorial page we gathered that the Negro citizen never got it in the neck anywhere except below the hog and hominy line, where the most cultured residents still pick their teeth with squirrel rifles and use human blood for house paint.

Georgia's Log Cabin Center Reports on Its First Year

BY Z. T. HUBERT

Director, and Filed Agent Negro Country Life Association, Georgia State College for Negroes Co-operating

MAYFIELD, Ga., Jan. 19.—The first annual report of the Log Cabin Center, the general public will be interested in a statement of accomplishments. Just what the objectives and the progress made may go into the hands of the interested people in rural improvement.

First Year Program—1932

1. To obtain plans and erect the center.
2. To build and operate a community co-operative store.
3. Build a Home Demonstration unit at the community school.
4. To operate a "Better Homes" campaign.
5. An every home Fall garden campaign.
6. To operate a state Rural Teachers summer school.
7. More and better stock and poultry campaign.
8. Fall campaign of Small Grain growing.
9. Secure the services of a community "adviser" or director.

The close of the year finds much of the program either completed or well underway. Along with the designated objectives will also be the interest in aiding the needy and Mrs. J. Ferris Cann, Mrs. Henry Hodge, Mrs. A. R. Lawton, Sr., Mrs. Jacob G. Smith, Miss Dorothy Blake and Miss Elizabeth Beckwith, with the assistance of thirty volunteers who will be named later, is now making plans to further these purposes. All those interested who are willing to assist are asked to send their names to Mrs. Jacob G. Smith, 501 East Park Avenue.

Building the Center

This is a house unique and almost ideal in appointments, built of logs from the surrounding woods and stone from a neighboring quarry. It was fittingly dedicated July 24, at which time more than 2000 persons, both white and black came to inspect and do honor to the occasion. Chief Justice Russell of the supreme court was on program and many other persons of note from various points in this and other states. The Atlanta Constitution for that day carried on its photograph section pictures of the cabin and other Negro homes in the community.

Hardwood floors throughout, best quality inside trim, electric lighting from its own DeLo plant, hot and cold water in its kitchen and modern bath room furnishes all the comfort and convenience of urban life; while all about the house and immediate environs beautiful shrub-

bery, native and ornamental help to make it a beautiful place. Here are held community and club meetings, conferences local and state wide, and here headquarters of the agent or director, and the county extension agent. It is perhaps the only building of its kind and for like purpose in rural America.

Community Co-operative Store

A combined general store and with composition asbestos roof-filling station built of gray granite has been so located that it is at once convenient and outstanding. It is designed to serve the needs of the community and at the same time give a share in the profits. When the set-up is complete it will afford opportunity for training in preparation of products for market so as to secure the best prices. The store has been in operation since August and makes a most desirable community unit.

Home Demonstration Unit

The women have practically completed their part in raising the quota necessary for the building.

ADVISORY BOARD FOR COLORED UNEMPLOYED

An advisory board has been created for colored unemployment work at the Savannah Boys' Club, of those interested in aiding the needy and Mrs. J. Ferris Cann, Mrs. Henry Hodge, Mrs. A. R. Lawton, Sr., Mrs. Jacob G. Smith, Miss Dorothy Blake and Miss Elizabeth Beckwith, with the assistance of thirty volunteers who will be named later, is now making plans to further these purposes. All those interested who are willing to assist are asked to send their names to Mrs. Jacob G. Smith, 501 East Park Avenue.

Tuesday, March 14, 1933

LUNCHES FOR THE UNDER-NOURISHED

To Be Provided For 600 Negro School Children

BOARD SANCTIONS PLAN

Hope to Make Prompt Loan For Teachers' Salaries

Authority for providing lunches to

some 600 under-nourished negro school pupils through a fund raised by private subscription was granted at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Education.

Capt. F. W. Spencer, a member of the board and of the committee, who presented the matter, said that the committee, of which Jacob Smith is chairman, has raised \$500 to carry out the project. It is proposed to distribute 100 gallons of stew to the 600 pupils daily.

The distribution of the food will be without expense to the Board of Education. Charles Ellis, president, expressed warm approval of the project.

O. B. Strong, superintendent of schools, said that indications were that the school income would fall considerably short of that estimated when the budget of \$715,000 was made up. He added, however, that economies instituted would apparently reduce the expenditures for the year to about \$692,000, including the cost of the Haven Home.

The payment of teachers, said the school superintendent, due last Friday, has had to be postponed pending the making of arrangements with the banks for a loan. He was hopeful this could be done today or tomorrow.

A resolution by Dr. Walter S. Wilson advocating that steps be taken to see if an R. O. T. C. unit could be established at the Savannah High School was adopted. Dr. Wilson's resolution suggested that a committee be appointed to communicate with the War Department and Georgia representatives in Congress regarding the sending of one or more army officers here to establish the cadet corps. The schooling in discipline and leadership which would be obtained through this military activity would be of great value to the students, the board member held. The instruction committee was appointed to look into the matter.

The board authorized the taking of the school census compiled throughout the state every five years. Albert Otto, school attendance officer, who was in charge of taking the last census, will again direct the enumeration of children of school age.

Following consideration of a request by Miss Phoebe Elliott, president of the Daughters of the Confederacy, that members of the board represent the trustees of Chatham Academy in a replica of the centennial celebration held here in 1833, it was decided that as many members as could would participate. This part of the bicentennial celebration will be held on April 27 and 29. There were nine trustees of Chatham Academy, that board being the predecessor of the present Board of Education.

At the request of Superintendent Strong, the finance committee was instructed to consider insurance being carried on school buildings in order to determine whether the amounts carried should be changed. Mr. Strong expressed the opinion that in some cases the amounts could be lowered.

Representatives from a committee of the Thirty-fifth Junior High Par-

ent-Teacher Association appeared before the board to ask permission for the erection of a curtain in the school auditorium. It would allow the gymnasium to be thrown into the auditorium or cut off from it as desired. Funds for the curtain, some \$600, have been raised by the school P-T. A. as the result of several years effort. J. W. Griffith, principal of Thirty-fifth, and Mrs. R. D. Van Allen explained the matter to the board. It was stated that the curtain would meet the requirements of the fire underwriters and local building requirements. Authority to deal with the matter was delegated to the properties committee, of which H. C. Foss is chairman, and the committee at a session following the adjournment of the board decided to grant permission for the installation of the curtain.

The board authorized the purchase of ten figures of Oglethorpe to be used in connection with school work having to do with the bicentennial celebration.

A committee from the Montgomery rural school appeared at the meeting to request that the Pinpoint school building, which will be abandoned when the Haven Home is put in operation as a consolidated negro school, be moved to the Montgomery school for use as a community house or auditorium. The board took the matter under consideration.

A resolution offered by Capt. F. W. Spencer calling on the General Assembly to provide current school funds was adopted by the board.

Mr. Ellis read a letter from John R. Fawcett, president of the Real Estate Taxpayers Association, asking that the board make "extraordinary efforts" to curtail expenses, and that it not request the maximum school levy of 10 mills for 1933. The board president also read his reply, in which he stated that the board has already made certain reductions, and would, as in the past, strive to make expenditures as wisely as possible. The matter of passing resolutions in regard to the millage will not come up until September, after the tax digest has been compiled. It was pointed out by Maj. Henry Blum, chairman of the finance committee.

Various other minor matters were taken up.

VACANT LOT DONATED TO AID UNEMPLOYED

Frank Brown, Randolph street painter, and his wife were the first to respond to the appeal of the Colored Citizens' League for vacant lots to be used by the unemployed colored people in growing vegetables and flowers.

Both white and colored owners of vacant lots in negro sections of the city will notify the Citizens' League, 216 Herndon building, of any vacant lots. The league is also interested in getting farmers in the city who desire to do so to return to the farms.

Negress Wills Home to Mill That Gave Her Employment

MACON, Ga., April 14.—(AP)—

Polly Stewart's last thoughts were of those who gave her home in the prime of life and cared for her in old age. She left a will bequeathing her home in East Macon to the Bibb Manufacturing Company, one of the South's greatest textile firms, is heir to a modest little home in the negro quarter.

The negress started work in the big plant longer ago than most employees remember. She was diligent and for that the company liked her. She was thrifty and by means of that she bought her home in East Macon.

The years crept upon Polly Stewart and after awhile she was not able to work. Ten years ago they sent her home to stay and told her not to worry about doctor's bills or household expenses. The other day Polly died at the age of 74 and left a will bequeathing her residence to the Bibb Company.

Goofus Members Plan House Party

The members of the Goofus club will spend next week on a house party at Lakeside park, motoring out Monday, July 3, and remaining until Sunday, July 9. The party will be chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. Judge Floyd.

Those who will enjoy this week's entertainment will be Misses Mildred Bell, Mildred Baldwin, Martha Davis, Lillian Feagin, Mary Jones, Ann Sanford, West Jones, Ruth Tidwell, Hazel Miller, Claudia Little, and Messrs. Robert Barnett, Henry Jones, Bill Little, Buster Jones, Hoke Smith, C. B. Wray, Jack Thames, Loran Hartley, Lynn Raines, and Howard Culpepper.

Mrs. Palmer Gives Address on Peace

At the regular monthly business meeting of the Tattnell Square Baptist W. M. U., held at the church Monday afternoon, 30 members heard Mrs. Palmer's talk on peace.

Mrs. Miller Wood presided and opened the meeting with a song, "Bringing in the Sheaves," followed by all repeating the Lord's prayer in unison.

The secretary, treasurer, and personal service chairmen gave their reports, respectively.

In making her talk, Mrs. Palmer urged cooperation with the Bacon Council for World Peace from an educational standpoint, so that the people will not fail President Roosevelt as they did Wilson and keep the world from advancing.

It was agreed to combine the program and business meetings for the a group of leading Negro citizens for street improvements was referred to the streets committee of city council, which recommended that the work be done as soon as funds could be obtained. Council

adopted the recommendation. The Homosopian club, a Negro civic group, has been among the most active organizations in seeking the improvements.

MACON, GA. NEWS

JUN 27 1933

CITY TO IMPROVE NEGRO DISTRICTS

Mayor Toole Says U. S. Funds to Be Used in Pleasant Hill and Other Sections

Improvement work in the Pleasant Hill and Tindall field sections, inhabited principally by Negroes, probably will be the first to be made with federal funds which the city is trying to borrow, it was revealed by Mayor G. Glen Toole this morning.

"We are particularly interested in improvements in those two sections," Mayor Toole declared, "because most of the expense will be for labor and the work probably is among the most needed in Macon. It has been too long neglected."

Mayor Toole declared that he talked with R. G. Plunkett, Macon attorney and chairman of the committee which is working on a program of improvements, yesterday afternoon and that "he fully agrees" that the work should be among the first done.

Installation on both sanitary and storm sewers, curbing and guttering and some paving is contemplated in the two sections.

Leading Negro citizens of Macon have been active for some time in efforts to have the improvement made, and the city administration has promised to do the work as soon as sufficient funds can be secured. This action was taken by city council on recommendation of the street committee, headed by Alderman J. Flowers.

Twelve Million Curses

Mayor Toole's plans to secure sufficient money from the federal government to build a new Spring street bridge and make other needed civic improvements, should be enlarged to include the suggestion made in our letter column by a Negro writer a few weeks ago.

Out in Pleasant Hill and other Negro sections the streets are a disgrace to any civilization. It is probable there are other deficiencies for which the city is responsible, but the streets and sidewalks are villainous, dangerous and deserve attention from a city to whom the residents pay taxes in more ways than through the homes they own.

Mayor Toole made himself more or less famous a year or two ago when he said before a civic club that the Negro was a curse to the South. Those who know the mayor intimately understood that he meant no unkindness to the Negro, nor did he mean to imply hatred or unfairness. By reason of the Negro's ability to live on little, being given wages that afforded him a bare living and thus keeping down the earnings of others—through his poverty and no spending ability the Negro's presence had been a curse to himself as well as the South.

The Negro has been taught obedience and with his unending patience and sacrifice, looking to the white man for his advise and leadership, it cannot be said that his shortcomings have been entirely chargeable to him. It is true, the white man of the South has had his own troubles with poverty and all its kindred ills, and along with his own difficulties and both white and black staggering under a war load and hymn of hate from the remainder of the nation which was not fair to the Negro, even if it had been deserved by the Southern white man.

With the new deal it would be quite fitting to include the cause of the Negro—and in what better way can it be started than to improve his streets, so as to afford him an aspiration for betterment of himself, his home and surroundings, out of which we should all profit? There are twelve million Negroes in the United States, and if they are curses, it is high time we were doing something about it. Here's a good place to start.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1933

Living Conditions of Negro Farmers Revolutionized by Community Center

SPARTA, Ga., July 23. (Special Correspondence.)—Down in Hancock county, the Log Cabin Negro Community Center started now about a year ago, is making progress. Despite the general feeling of depression felt nearly everywhere, the farmers in this community are moving steadily forward with their plans for a planned system of farming and a well-rounded social, self-sufficient community life.

During the past year the people have been gradually finding themselves. Z. T. Hubert, the community leader and extension agent, has made a survey of the families and obtained information as a guide to future constructive planning. This year over 600 acres of small grain were planted in this community. Last year very little grain was sown but every farmer has plenty of wheat and oats sufficient to make bread for himself and stock. It is a most encouraging sign to see so much splendid growing grain on the hills of the community formerly bare at this time of the year.

Over two years ago a registered Hereford bull was brought into the community. Today there are white-face calves on many of the farms. These calves come from a mating of the registered bull with the common dairy cows. Registered Duroc-Jersey hogs are serving the sows of all of the farmers. These hogs will replenish the full smokehouses of meat which the farmers are now enjoying.

Large crops of sweet potatoes are being planted. This year for the first time a potato storage house is being constructed to care for the potatoes of the community. One farmer is planting 15 acres of sweet potatoes.

Year-Around Gardens.
A good year-around garden at every home is one of the slogans of this community and it is generally agreed that the people enjoy the best gardens in the history of Hancock community.

Plenty of corn, peas, velvet beans and sorghum and some cotton will find a place in every farm schedule this year. Every farmer has two or more milch cows that furnish milk and butter for the family and cream to sell.

A flock of unusually fine chickens advantages of open-air living with the flocks were started last year. Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, a there are several Bible clubs for the women, and other organizations for the recreation of the young people are actively functioning.

Eggs from the barnyard flock have world-wide authority on agriculture and country life, who recently visited the recreation of the young people are actively functioning. The local church and school have been improved and a summer school for teachers held. All the homes of the negro farmers have been painted and put in better condition than has been the case heretofore. The community center idea has been developed through the introduction of registered cattle and hogs and an increase in diversified farming. Year-around gardens have been planted, fine chickens and turkeys are to be found on practically all of the farms, and storage warehouses erected. A boys' club meets once a week, and a community house, consisting of an auditorium, kitchen, dining room and amusement rooms of various kinds, was erected by the negro farmers of the community, largely out of materials secured from their own lands. So popular has this central gathering place proven that a large swimming pool

pure-bred bronze turkeys.

The People Are Getting Together.
The people of this community are not only working, but they are working together. They have improved and are now painting their church.

Nearly 50 boys of the community are now organized into a boys' club, which meets at the center every week. There are also Bible clubs for the women; other clubs for the recreation of the young people have been provided. The men and boys of the community have dammed up a small stream near the center and now have a fine pond for swimming. It is planned to stock this pond with fish.

Under the auspices of the Georgia State Industrial College, a summer school for rural teachers was held last summer. At the close of this summer school a two-day conference was held. From July 18 to August 20 of this year another summer school is being held in an attempt to reach the rural negro teachers with training that will inform and inspire.

During the last week of this summer school there will be a conference for rural ministers and community leaders, held jointly by the Gammon Theological Seminary, of Atlanta, and the Georgia State Industrial College. It is the plan to enroll several hundred ministers from as many as ten or more counties.

Rural Clinic.
For the first time there will be held out in the open country this year a three-day medical clinic for negroes on the farms. Physicians of both races from Atlanta, Macon, Savannah, Augusta and Athens have gladly offered their services free of charge for such a clinic. They will co-operate with local physicians in an effort to stimulate a program for improving the health of the people of rural Georgia.

On the last day of the summer school and conference, negro rural churches, Sunday schools, lodges and clubs have been invited to the community center for a monster rural singing contest. Negro spirituals and other plantation melodies will be featured and prizes will be awarded.

A summer camp for negro boys will be opened at the center during the month of August. Boys will be invited here to learn for themselves the advantages of open-air living with the flocks were started last year. Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, a there are several Bible clubs for the women, and other organizations for the recreation of the young people are actively functioning.

The local church and school have been improved and a summer school for teachers held. All the homes of the negro farmers have been painted and put in better condition than has been the case heretofore. The community center idea has been developed through the introduction of registered cattle and hogs and an increase in diversified farming. Year-around gardens have been planted, fine chickens and turkeys are to be found on practically all of the farms, and storage warehouses erected. A boys' club meets once a week, and a community house, consisting of an auditorium, kitchen, dining room and amusement rooms of various kinds, was erected by the negro farmers of the community, largely out of materials secured from their own lands. So popular has this central gathering place proven that a large swimming pool

organizing real communities in rural areas. It incarnates the increasingly effective leadership among negroes, its vision and its willingness to endure personal sacrifice. And the building is practically useful—it supplies a need, which is already growing into a felt want among the people themselves.

FARM LIFE MADE ATTRACTIVE.

A description of the progress made by the Log Cabin negro community center in Hancock county during its first year of existence, and its plans for the future, contained in a news story appearing on the opposite page, reveal the extent to which it is possible to make farm life more profitable, healthier and inviting.

Last summer, under the leadership of Z. T. Hubert, community leader and extension agent and member of a negro family which has accomplished much in the improvement of living conditions among the negroes of the state, the experiment in rural community building was launched in Hancock county, on a sight near Sparta, the county seat.

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ATLANTA, GA.
CONSTITUTION
JUL 23 1933
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The remarkable results of this experiment in rural advancement set an example not only to every other group of negro farmers in Georgia but to the whites as well. Evidence of the fact that the Hancock community center has not only made life better for the negroes composing it, but has made them better citizens, is evidenced by the hearty co-operation given to them by their white neighbors. If a similar enterprise was organized in every agricultural community in Georgia, both of whites and negroes, farm life conditions in the state would be revolutionized. It would become more inviting and more prosperous and would go far towards checking the drift, especially of young people, from the farm to the cities.

Our Modest Request

Macon's program to be financed by the federal public works funds assumes comparatively serious proportions as various projects are suggested by civic leaders. The latest is a museum and art gallery in connection with Washington Memorial Library, this being proposed by Mrs. Walter D. Lamm and her collaborators.

Mayor Took has made plans for city public works, to be submitted to the state advisory board of the public works administration.

tion, to meet here next week probably. His plans call for an expenditure of about 2 million dollars, and the art gallery and museum will be in addition to this.

There is no doubt all these suggestions have much merit, and to have the entire program executed would be of great value to the people from a standpoint of health and culture. Our opinion is, though, that the most important of these enterprises is the system of storm and sanitary sewers, estimated to cost \$1,200,000.

Macon, like all other cities, is afflicted with slums. The word is unattractive, and much stammering is indulged to find some more acceptable designation of residential sections hereabout which are a disgrace to any civilized community, and should be cleaned up and made more sanitary and livable. As they stand at present they are a menace to the entire population, because of disease-breeding conditions and the likelihood of epidemics that might break out there and infect the entire city.

There are numerous areas studded with shanties in close proximity to surface toilets, with all the loathsome conditions that exist in these. One situation in mind is a row of houses on which city, county, state and all other taxes are paid for protection of every sort, and within 40 feet of the front doors of these houses is a row of surface toilets that make the houses practically uninhabitable. They would not be inhabited but for the extreme poverty of the victims of circumstances. Of course, this is not an isolated instance, but as it is a matter of personal knowledge, it is described to illustrate the importance of a remedy being applied here.

Pleasant Hill is the best residential section for Negroes, and anything less rugged and powerful than a war tank would be in great danger of destruction touring the section because of the lack of streets. It is natural to figure that because these people are not property owners as a rule, they are not tax-payers and therefore anything will do for their use. But such deduction is erroneous. The people who live in rented property pay all the taxes on that property, all the insurance, the repairs, and the interest on the investment. These are included in the rental charge, and if these items cannot be collected there is a shuffling to dispose of the property and put the money into something that will pay its way.

Any one who will take the trouble to make a trip around the suburbs and back streets, to observe the conditions of squalor and poor living accommodations, the miserable huts set

up on so-called streets, which have been washed into gullies—a casual inspection will convince anyone of the importance of doing something about it. And it is probable that instead of arguing with the public works committee as to the necessities, all that would be needed would be to give the committee a trip to these waste and unsanitary places.

Macon's application for 2 million dollars is such a bagatelle to Atlanta's 20 million she is seeking, it would seem the committee would even want to do some gold-plating around here to enable us to get our program up to more pretentious proportions. Certainly we should have the museum and art gallery, too.

August 25, 1933

Let's Think This Over

—CAMILLA-ZACK, AN INTRIGUING MYSTERY—

By I. S. CALDWELL

WHAT is Camilla-Zack? It is a wonderful school for negroes. If you have not been there, for your own sake go. I say it reverently, if you have not been there, for God's sake go. If you look carefully into



the matter you will get the surprise of your life. You will, pardon the slang, get a kick out of it and you will be kicked upstairs. You will come back with more faith and more hope. You will see the way out of the wilderness.

Camilla-Zack makes one think of the a section of Ralph Waldo Emerson to the effect that the man who builds the best rat trap will find the world making a beaten path to his door, even though he lives in a wilderness. Camilla-Zack was in the wilderness, but thousands now go to see what the genius and industry of a negro family can accomplish. Camilla-Zack is in Hancock County several miles off the main roads, but it bids fair to be the best known school in Georgia.

The visitor will be amazed at the beauty of some of the buildings, at the orderly functioning of a large summer school. The herd of Herford cattle, the drove of Duroc Jersey hogs, a flock of a hundred and fifty turkeys, the fine crops, the well organized camps, all will attract attention. The efficient head of the institution, Dr. Benjamin F. Hubert, who is also president of the Georgia State Industrial College at Savannah, will prove to be highly interesting.

But after one gets away and shuts his eyes and thinks the thing through the thing that will amaze one the most is the fact that Zack Hubert and his wife Camilla, the two people for whom the school is named, were the parents of 12 children, that all these children had strong bodies and wonderful minds, that the 12 are living today in various parts of the United States and that they are making great achievements in their adopted homes.

Zack Hubert was a slave in Warren County. After the war he was a share cropper in his native county. Later he moved to Hancock County where he bought 165 acres of land at ten dollars the acre. He paid for the place in three annual installments. From time to time he was able to add increased acreage until he was possessed of an estate of several hundred acres. The family did all the work on the farm. He made his own tools and shod his mules.

Camilla did the cooking and the washing for the family and found time to make clothing for the 14 and to make enough quilts and comforts to keep the family warm. All of the children, seven boys and five girls, were taught to work, to do any kind of work that might be needed about the home or the farm.

Zack Hubert never went to school a single day in all of his long life. Remembering his own lack of educational opportunity, it seems to me that the high light in the picture of his life is the fact that he sent all of his 12 children to college. At one time he had six of the 12 in college. As a rule the undergraduate work was done at Morehouse College and Spellman University. Several of the children took higher degrees at Columbia, Minnesota University, Massachusetts Agricultural College and other high class universities.

Probably the most amazing, the most interesting feature to a student of social sciences is the biological inheritance that this man and his wife were able to pass on to 12 children. In another issue The Herald will tell of the school and its thrilling achievements. Today it is sufficient cause for wonder to think of the physical stamina, the moral courage, the prophetic foresight of Zack Hubert and his wife when they made it the burden and passion of their lives to rear and equip for life 12 children.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
September 15, 1933

Federal Relief Agent To Speak in Atlanta

Alan Johnson, of the federal relief staff at Washington, will deliver a public address at the Y. V. C. A., 37 Auburn Avenue, at 7:30 Friday evening on the subject, "The Negro and Federal Relief." The meeting will be under the auspices of the Atlanta School of Social Work, the Urban League, and the Interracial Commission, and all persons interested, both white and colored, are invited to attend.

Mr. Johnson, a native of South Carolina, is spending a few days in Georgia, helping to set up the federal relief service throughout the state in a series of regional meetings, one of which, representing seventeen counties, was held here Wednesday.

NEGRO TRANSIENT LIST IS SMALLER

White Wanderers Lead in Registration, Case Workers in Macon Report

Negro transients are much less anxious to register at the Negro relief headquarters than the white wanderers are at their headquarters, according to S. C. Scruggs, a case worker in the Negro division of Bibb County Relief commission.

Whereas the white transient bureau has several hundreds of persons at times, there are seldom as many as 50 ever registered at the Negro section, Third and Oglethorpe streets, under the supervision of Mrs. Georgia MacArthur.

"White men of the migratory class wander according to the seasons," said Mr. Scruggs. "In the summer they go to the North, and in the winter they come south looking for work, or simply wander. The Negroes who come here are principally from the nearby counties. They have an idea that they can get more relief here than they can in their counties, so they leave their legal residences."

Few Sign Up

When they come to Macon few of the Negroes will sign up at their transient division. They have a way, according to the case workers, of mingling with friends or relatives here and living with them. Then when they ask for help they seldom admit they are transients, since they do not wish to be returned to their legal residences.

However, workers say there are bound to be more Negro transients in the city than register since, numbers of them are seen coming into the city.

CITY COLORED CITIZENS, AFTER WEEKS OF CRITICAL STUDY, GIVE HOUSING PROJECT O. K.

Two important and influential Negro organizations have announced their endorsement of the proposed five million dollar housing project that is to replace what has been termed the city's worst slum area.

Realizing the need for quick action The Consumers Co-operative Unit, a tightly welded organization of more than a thousand members at a meeting at the U. N. I. A. hall Tuesday night adopted by an overwhelming vote a formal resolution endorsing the project and strongly urging that it be gotten under way as speedily as possible, "to fill a long felt need by way of permanent improvement and beautification to the City of Indianapolis, increasing thereby the taxable wealth of the county and ultimately reducing the tax rate."

Dr. Benjamin A. Osborne, organizer and president of the Unit, has expressed himself confident that the parent organization, the Universal Negro Improvement Association with thousands of members in the city and state will adopt later this week a similar resolution endorsing the project.

Closely following the action of the Consumers Unit, the Indianapolis Council of the National Advisory Council for Negroes became the second outstanding Negro organization of the city to record its approval of the much discussed housing project. A resolution, declaring the body in favor of the plan and expressing confidence that immediate construction will give the greatly needed stimulus to the lagging building industry, was adopted unanimously at a call meeting Wednesday night.

Dr. Clarence A. Toles is the council chairman. Thomas Dexter is secretary.

Contrary to popular expectation the Monday Luncheon club though it has had the matter under consideration for several weeks, has not as yet voted its approval. Numerous almost daily meetings and conferences with members of the slum clearance committee have failed to bring agreement on the work of construction shall be Negro. The club leaders insist that, in order to avoid in this project a repetition of the Boulder Dam and other situations in which Negro labor has been excluded, guarantees be written in all contracts made by the clearance committee under the supervision of the federal government that a specified percentage of the labor employed be colored.

Insistence on such provision, the clearance committee members declare, will result in an impasse. They have no way, they say, of enforcing such provision in agreements with contractors. Its legality, it is understood, would be attacked by union labor.

Members of the clearance committee, headed by W. H. Trimble in opposition to the idea that little or no Negro labor would be employed, gave individual assurances that every precaution reasonably necessary will be taken to insure the maximum employment of Negro labor.

Many other important Negro organizations with large memberships have announced the holding of meetings at an early date to consider the matter of giving public

endorsement to the plan. Failure on the part of the city's Negro citizens to endorse the plan within the expiration of the next two weeks, the expiration of the time limit set by the government, will result in either collapse of the project altogether or its transference to another area of the city in which there will be no Negroes.

Approval of the plan has been given by the Chamber of Commerce, various civic, business and other representative organizations. The first section in which present structures will be torn down and the new low cost units constructed is the 30 area tract bounded by Tenth and Torbett streets on the south, Fourteenth street on the north, Indiana avenue and Fall creek on the west, and Oregon street on the east.

The campaign to raise \$780,000, the amount local citizens must subscribe in order to procure the \$4,460,000 loan from the government to finance the project, will get under way soon. Announcement is expected momentarily of the appointment of a local colored man as member of the clearance committee. One Negro will also be given a place on the board of directors of the housing corporation that will control the rebuilt area.

This corporation will make no profits. The maximum dividend is limited to 6%, four per cent of which will represent interest charges and 1.51% applied to amortization.

All sums received in excess of the six percent will, in the discretion of the corporation, either be applied to a reduction of rents, or used in further expansion of the rebuilt area. The government loan is to be retired within 33 years.

LOCAL GROUP SCORES OBJECTORS TO FEDERAL \$5,000,000 SLUM CLEARANCE PROJECT

Declaring that Indianapolis does have slums, and determined to overcome the opposition that has developed to the \$5,000,000 housing project that would eliminate two such areas, The Indiana Council of the National Emergency Advisory Council for Negroes got behind a movement Monday to bombard Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, with 20,000 letters from local colored citizens approving the project and urging that steps be taken to begin clearance of the slums and construction of the housing units at once.

The council, in a bulletin issued simultaneously with the announcement of its action, scored the Indianapolis Real Estate Board and certain owners of properties located in the area chosen for the slum clearance project for their participation in a campaign that sought to convince officials at Washington that no Negroes of Indianapolis were living in slum areas and that "they would not appreciate better surroundings if they could get them."

While the council's statement, issued over the signature of Frank R. Beckwith, state chairman, and addressed to "All citizens interested in Indianapolis' welfare", did not name the Real Estate Board as such, information from Washington headquarters of the public works administration, reveal receipt there of a set of resolutions passed by the board November 10 opposing the housing project as "economically and socially unsound", and "unattractive to the families for whom it is intended".

Blame Property Owners

Much of the opposition to the housing project, the council says, comes largely from owners of unsanitary, filthy properties rented to Negroes, and from Negroes who have been led unwittingly to believe an attempt is being made at wholesale segregation.

"Why colored people should oppose this project on the flimsy excuse that it is a matter of segregation, or for any other reason, I don't know", said one of the council members in commenting on the situation. This federal plan not

only would put four and one-half million dollars of outside money into circulation here and provide immediate employment for several thousand men, but it would offer a material advancement for Negroes here in the way of better and cheaper living quarters. It is time Negroes resisted further exploitation by unscrupulous real estate agents and owners who have made them pay, in times past, and in some cases even now, exorbitant rents for the houses they lived in.

Misunderstanding Causes Delay

The movement to secure endorsement of the project by 20,000 citizens in letters to Washington officials has the approval of members of the Community Housing corporation, the local committee supervising the slum clearance project. The delay in getting the work of construction of the housing units under way has been due largely to misunderstanding of the basic benefits of the plan, the corporation leaders say, and wholesale approval by citizens of Indianapolis will result in an immediate beginning of the clearance work.

Citizens are directed to address letters to Harold L. Ickes, secretary of the Interior, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., if they favor the project.

Two more organizations were added to the list of those endorsing the project; Joe Rand Beckett, one of the leaders, announced this week. They are the Reciproco club and The East Side Civic club. W. A. Haddox is president of the latter club, and W. C. Lewis is chairman of the central committee.

SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAM

Harold L. Ikes, secretary of interior, is in receipt of a telegram from citizens endorsing the plan from leading Marion County citizens endorsing the long proposed slum clearance program for Indianapolis.

The message was sent to the cabinet officer out of regard for the plight of thousands of jobless people, who are in dire need of employment.

It was asserted in official circles that John G. Radch, city corporation attorney, has personally taken up the matter of speeding up the housing program with Mr. Ikes in Washington.

It is well known that the federal loan of \$4,460,000 is dependent on the raising locally of \$700,000 through the sale of stock.

The project, unfortunately is being held in abeyance as a direct result of controversy involving approbation and disapproval of the plan on the part of various groups.

The logger head wrangle between proponents and opponents of the plan is bound to be detrimental to the general interest of this city in the end.

It will certainly have the unwanted effect of hampering seriously efforts being put forth in Indianapolis to facilitate the national recovery program.

There is no reason why the people of this community should tolerate any such interference in their business by selfish groups.

What is needed, and needed now in Indianapolis is work for the people.

The housing program is primarily intended to help send jobless men back to work now!

While opponents of the movement busy themselves with their tricky plans of procrastination and humbug many a worthy worker is starving for the want of a job.

Why should unemployed citizens of Indianapolis be denied of jobs to satisfy any fat group of unscrupulous politicians?

Is there any reason why people should starve while disciples of graft and greed quibble for personal gain? Of course not.

Mayor Reginald Sullivan should see to it that tax payers are not robbed of an opportunity to obtain jobs through the proposed slum clearance program.

Tenants Enjoy All Conveniences of Community Life

After three years of successful operation it is generally agreed by housing experts and tenants that Julius Rosenwald's venture in housing has become what he hoped it would be, not merely a model apartment building, but also a wholesome, progressive community.

A model community, in other words, is more than a group of model apartments. Though the individual units should be scientifically planned and have modern equipment, it is not the perfection of each apartment that makes the community but the spirit of co-operation that can be developed and the desire to take advantage of all the opportunities provided for group interest.

For example, Dr. Lucia Tower, a noted lecturer, is giving a series of lectures on mental hygiene for the residents of the Michigan Blvd. Garden apartments. This is more or less typical of the activities of that progressive community where, at any time, there are in progress many projects ranging from puppet shows to discussions of economics, jackstone tournaments to bridge parties.

Although this community is located in the heart of a crowded city, it has nevertheless created that atmosphere of neighborliness, quiet and comfortable living—the best characteristics of the small town. Without overlooking the benefits of the city, this community has also fostered the opportunities for self-expression and development that can be achieved only in the small group. These projects grow out of the interest of the group and are initiated by the tenants. Frequent meetings of residents for the purpose of discussing their mutual problems solve many difficulties and develop initiative and a helpful community spirit. When expert advice is needed the group looks to the city to provide a specialist in the field under consideration.

Tenants Have Organization

Most of these activities have centered around the tenants Co-operative Community association, which is an active organization of tenant and management representatives working for mutual interests. The happy social contacts that result from such group activities show another important by-product of neighborly co-operation. Many friendships have been cemented in tenants' meetings, study and discussion groups, and during summer days when tenants meet on the roof

promenade or sit under the trees in the large garden of three acres. While the group is small enough to give everybody a chance to become an important factor in its activities, it is also sufficiently large to make it possible for every member to find a neighbor who has interests in common with himself and who is more than likely to become a congenial friend. In this way, neighbors have been found to be not merely the people who live upstairs. Looking back, the tenants agree that they have not only achieved notable results from their co-operation, but that it has also given them much enjoyment.

Although participation in community affairs is purely voluntary, the range is so wide that most tenants are immediately attracted to at least one activity and many tenants take part in a majority of the group projects. Likewise, those who wish quiet and seclusion may have it. Participation is made easy by the fact that all the undertakings can be carried on within the building itself and none has to leave the premises to attend a party or a meeting, to hear music or a lecture, to play pool or billiards or to take his children to nursery school. The tenant who seeks entertainment is provided with many forms of amusement and the more serious members of the group follow intellectual pursuits. Both have every opportunity to develop leadership.

Here, in a big city, is a very lively small town with home rule, police protection, (watchmen are constantly on duty), educational organizations and a full social life. Here is a small town where all residents are invited to participate in the communal activities.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1933

ATWELL SPEAKER AS CENTER OPENS IN LEXINGTON

Gary Anderson

LEXINGTON, Ky.—(ANP) —
A rather ample three story brick building on a five-acre plot at the corner of 5th and Upper street, (formerly occupied by an orphan home for whites) was the scene of an interesting opening event in connection with the fall and winter program of the colored playground and recreation commission of the City of Lexington last Sunday.

11-17-33
The building and grounds, at present owned by the board of education, has been transferred to the city to be used as a recreation center under the supervision of T. E. Brown, director of colored recreation.

Gary Anderson
Although the weather greeted the occasion, the crowded assembly hall and the presence of three city commissioners together with the attendance of most of the Negro leadership, gave considerable enthusiasm to the exercises which marked the formal beginning of the work in this department of the city's activities.

Introductory and musical numbers preceded the principal address which was delivered by Ernest T. Atwell, field director, bureau of colored work of the National Recreation association. Mr. Atwell, an internationally known expert on recreation movements, complimented the leaders for their inclusion in the local public works program the plan to construct two recreation centers at an approximate cost of forty-five thousand dollars each, one for white and one for colored —each to cost an equal amount.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1933

NEW ORLEANS**EDUCATOR****GETS POST**

to enhance the community's reputation for high standards. Many thousands of homes were improved during the recent campaign, and it is expected that a much larger number of homes will be rendered more convenient and livable by the campaign of 1933.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 16.—Miss Fannie C. Williams, principal of the Valena C. Jones Normal School, has received notice from Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Better Homes in America, of appointment as chairman of the Better Homes in America Committee for the Negro citizens of her community.

Every Negro family in the community will, no doubt, be interested in the Better Homes movement which was founded with the help of President Hoover in 1922. He served as chairman of the board of directors until he entered the White House, at which time this chairmanship was taken over by Secretary Wilbur. Better Homes Committees are being established throughout the nation to arouse interest in the improvement of homes and to organize local civic groups, to help each family to information concerning the best ways of taking the next steps toward improving their own homes. The headquarters of Better Homes in America, which is supported by philanthropic gifts and has no commercial connections, is in Washington, D. C., under the direction of Dr. James Ford.

Of the 9,772 committees observing National Better Homes Week in the spring of last year, 1,431 were Negro. In several of the excellent educational programs which were considered worthy of prizes and honorable mentions by the Committee on Awards, the active cooperation of Negro citizens was secured. It is probably that even a larger number will have programs of contests, lectures, tours, exhibits and demonstrations on getting houses in preparation for the next National Better Homes Week which is from April 23 to 30, 1933.

Programs for the repairing of old houses and for the encouragement of remodeling and modernizing will receive special emphasis this year. Many improvements of the home premises can be made by the family in their own free time. Unemployed labor can be given employment in the making of more elaborate improvements. All effort of this sort will help to render houses more attractive; will help to keep up the value of property, and serve

BACK TO SOUTH MOVE IS URGED BY LOCAL JUDGE

1-21-33
Baltimore, Md.
Judge Williams Says
City Is Over-run with
Charity Seekers.

EX-MORGAN MAN ATTACKS PLAN

W. H. P. D. Whitney
Cites Peonage.

Persons who come to Baltimore from rural and Southern places to reap the benefits of our charity agencies should be forced to return to those places, especially the country, declared Judge T. Bayard Williams, chief magistrate of the People's Court, in his address before the Young People's Forum at Bethel Church, Friday night.

Speaking on the housing conditions existing since the economic depression, Judge Williams pointed out that the social agencies, especially the Family Welfare, had done much to relieve suffering in the city.

Come Just For Aid

Although the social agency was discriminate in its dealings and investigated those who were given aid, after an extended time, many persons came to Baltimore from other cities and communities just to reap the benefits of this aid. Most of the persons who came were from Southern states and rural communities, and with a little effort, could have obtained sufficient work and means of sustenance in their native homes.

This migration, the speaker declared, resulted in native Baltimoreans who needed aid being given just a part of what they should obtain. Judge Williams advocated that the Negro who had been born and reared on the farm return to his native community during these times.

30,000 Evictions in 1932

Disclosing the functions of the People's Court that had its origin with the old English Squires and justices of the peace, Judge Wil-

liams stated that there were 42,000 cases before his court during the year of 1932. Of this number 30,000 were ejected hearings, and 12,000 were civil cases involving automobile damages and replevin hearings.

These cases were handled by a personnel consisting of five judges, 63 constables and clerks whose duty it is to summon the defendants in all cases and keep accurate records.

The old 30-day notice law that was in effect some years ago, which gave the tenant a month's notice before he could be ejected, gave too much time and the present five-day law is too short a time, the Judge hinted in his address. He also pointed out that now the landlord has the benefit of the laws of ejectment and oftentimes abuses them, since the five-day law starts when the landlord obtains the summons, giving a person two days to leave a house, as three days are spent before he is given a hearing.

Judges Lenient at Times

A disclosure made by the speaker was that a majority of the cases handled in the People's Court involved Negro tenants and Jewish landlords who took advantage of the five-day law as soon as the former became a week or two in arrears. Many of the tenants had lived in the houses for years and had kept up their rent, it was pointed out. Cases like these, the magistrate stated, resulted in the judges' ordering that the defendant be allowed one to two weeks to vacate the premises.

If the law had been carried in effect to the letter, without the administration of common sense and the use of humane feeling, the streets of Baltimore would have been flooded with people and furniture which would in itself have bred an uprising, Judge Williams stated. The officials and constables of the People's Court, he disclosed, had been instructed not to set people out except in special cases where they refused to leave the building after an extended time.

The persons who were to be put out were instructed by the constable to find places and move without having to undergo the embarrassment of ejectment.

Out of 178 cases tried on the last day of the year, 79 tenants appeared at the trials, 69 of whom were colored tenants. In times of prosperity the court handled about 50 cases daily in comparison with 200 daily since the depression.

During the questioning the Magistrate revealed that the section of the city known as the Fifth Ward between Fallsway and Broadway and bounded south by Fayette Street and North Avenue had the largest number of ejectment complaints.

During the questioning that followed W. H. P. D. Whitney, Morgan College graduate, and militant worker questioned the jurist's right

"in keeping with new demands, we need reorganization here. We need new objectives and more modern methods. In fact, we need an honest-to-goodness survey and a proper evaluation."

Others to Visit

On his trip here, Bishop Sims stopped in Paris for several days. He met several fellow alumni of Oberlin College, who were also on their way here to mission fields. Four of these are in Africa, two in Rhodesia, and two in Portuguese East Africa. Bishop Evan Johnson, white, is a neighbor of Bishop Sims in Capetown.

Henry Stick, another Oberlin white man, is at Adamas Mission Training School, Transvaal. Bishop J. A. Gregg, Dr. E. H. Coit, Bishop Noah Williams and Mrs. Hughes, president of the Women's Home and Foreign Mission Society plan to visit the South African mission field in 1934. Bishop Sims informed.

SOCIAL WORKERS SOCIAL WORKERS TO CONFER IN CONFERENCE

Boston Chronicle
Annual Meeting at Camp
Boston Mass.
Atwater Next Week-End
6-17-33

Large Gathering Attracted to
Atwater Camp for Annual
Session

The third annual conference of Colored Social Workers of New England and vicinity will be held at Camp Atwater, East Brookfield, Mass., on Thursday and Friday, June 22 and 23.

George W. Goodman, executive secretary of the Boston Urban League is president of the conference and will begin the discussions on Thursday.

The following speakers will stress the opportunities in their various fields: Mrs. Cecelia Snowden of New York, "Opportunities in the Field of Christian Social Service"; Albon Holsey, "Opportunities in Business"; Dr. R. A. Lawson of Hartford, "Opportunities in the Field of Music"; Dr. T. E. A. McCurdy of Boston, "Opportunities in the Field of Medicine" and Matthew W. Bullock, Esq. of Boston, "Opportunities in the Legal Profession."

Other speakers and their subjects are: Louis G. Gregory of Portsmouth, "The Last Word in Unity"; Mrs. Dorothy Fassitt, "Problems in Neighborhood Social Work," E. J. Whalen, "Vocational Guidance."

Discussions will follow the aforementioned subjects. On the program are noted addresses by Elmer A. Carter of New York and Max Yergan of South Africa.

The conference soloist is Dorothy Richardson who will be accompanied by Dorothy Wood, pianist. Miss Anna Goodwin of Tulsa, Okla., and the Greater Boston Negro Male Chorus will contribute to the musical program.

The third annual conference of Colored Social Workers throughout New England was held at Camp Atwater, Thursday and Friday of last week. It was the best attended of the three conferences to date. It attracted many leaders in various fields of endeavor.

The conference theme was "Vocational Opportunities for Negro Youth in New England."

While the general calibre of material that was presented was far above the average for such group gatherings, the two outstanding papers were presented by Mrs. Cecelia H. Saunders, executive secretary of the 137th Street Y. W. C. A. in New York City and Dr. T. E. A. McCurdy of Boston, Mass. Mrs. Saunders' subject was: "Opportunities in the Field of Christian Social Service." Three of the factors she placed a great deal of emphasis upon, were inspiration, knowledge and perspective. It was one of the most scholarly yet practical papers that has been presented to the conference. Dr. McCurdy's paper covered "Opportunities in the Field of Medicine." After laying a rather comprehensive background of the Negro's early advent in the field of Medicine he proceeded to point out the avenues through which the younger doctors of New England can render great service to the group and profession in the future.

The real value in these conferences is the opportunity they offer social workers and interested laymen for a free and open discussion of these problems. This is taken full advantage of and out of it comes many new slants and opinions.

The other speakers of the conference were: Mr. Max Yergan, South Africa Y. M. C. A. worker, Atty. Matthew W. Bullock of Boston, Mr. E. J. Whalen, Vocational Counsellor of the

Springfield Public Schools; Mr. Elmer A. Carter, Editor of Opportunity Magazine; Mrs. Dorothy Fassitt, Neighborhood Worker of the Robert Gould Shaw House; Mr. Albon Holsey, General Manager of the C. M. A. Stores, Mr. Louis Gregory of the Baha'i Movement, and Prof. R. A. Lawson of Hartford, Conn.

The following officers and executive committee was elected by the conference for the coming year: Mr. George W. Goodman, Boston Urban League, President; Mr. Samuel Jenkins, Hartford Federated Boys' Clubs, secretary; Executive Committee, Dr. W. DeBerry, Director, Dunbar Community Center, Springfield; Mrs. Sadie Alexander, Director Pearl Street Community Center, Waterbury, Mr. Wheatley, Director of the Dixwell Avenue Community Center, New Haven; Mrs. Cecelia Saunders, executive secretary of the 137th Street Y W C A of New York City; Mr. James H. Hubert, executive secretary of the New York Urban League.

Forrester Washington Says Plight Of City Negro Is Dependent On Moral Influence Of Churches

Renowned Social Worker Cites Panacea For Economic
Readjustment of Race.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 16—(ANP)—Rational solution of the problems which afflict the Negro in the cities has become practically impossible, asserted Forrester B. Washington, nationally known social worker, before the delegates attending the Council of Cities of the Methodist Episcopal Church here Wednesday afternoon, and if the economic condition of the race is to be improved, "I believe that tremendous good he added, it will have to come as a would be accomplished if the past result of the moral pressure exerted by the church on the white business man.

"The greatest good that the church could bring to the Negro today," stated Mr. Washington, "would be to change the social attitudes of white people toward the Negro in a number of directions.

"First, I would say that the general attitude toward the Negro at present time should be changed and I do not see how it can be changed except through the pressure of religion. The general attitude I am talking about is the attitude that will impel a committee of business men who have the administration of federal relief funds to secretly allocate all the funds for the feeding of school children in their community to white schools learning Negro children to 'go hang'; or the attitude that will inspire a politician to introduce local legislation which requires all municipal laborers to be voters and will automatically exclude Negroes from public works employment in certain southern cities or the spirit that will inspire an employer to discharge faithful Negro workers and replace them with whites.

"I do not know how to describe or define this attitude generally, but we social workers see it daily in its outward and active manifestation. It is certainly unchristian. We social workers know from our experience of the past few months at least that it cannot be overcome by any scientific or purely logical argument and some of us have come to the conclusion that it can only be combatted and overcome by an effective appeal from the christian church.

churches would point out to their parishioners the inconsistency of claiming as christians to be in opposition to class spirit and yet continue in their daily living to do everything to separate themselves from the lowest and most unfortunate socio-economic class in society, the Negro.

"Specifically, in this matter of changing attitudes I believe that the church can do something that no one else can do with christian business men if it will. I would suggest that the local churches be encouraged to bring some sort of pressure to bear on white employers who are members of their congregation to give Negroes a fair chance.

"In other words, I believe that the only way that we can prevent Negroes from being discharged disproportionately from industry and he supplanted with white men is to make the employers realize that when they throw out a Negro and his family to starve just because he is a Negro and hire a white man in his place just because he is a white man they are violating the very sense of religion and the foundation of justice."

Before he gave his charge to the church, Mr. Washington described the exodus of the Negro during and after the war and the life of the immigrants. The white churches were criticized for giving money unconditionally to Negro churches because these gifts encouraged the acquisition of large physical properties. He pointed out that the Negro's ownership in church property is much greater in

proportion than that of other groups, especially the native white.

He said that the depression has not only struck the Negro more forcibly than other groups economically, but it has also brought about personality changes which are reflected in hopelessness and bitterness.

"In the first group," he stated, "there are scores who are disillusioned and cynical. They are not only discouraged by the loss of the jobs, but they feel that there is no chance of ever obtaining employment again because (so they reason), under the present economic system, there will never again be enough jobs for all the workers, and judging from their present treatment, these jobs which will develop will be given to white men. And so they develop a tremendous feeling of helplessness and usefulness—of futility and inferiority.

"The other form of personal demoralization among Negroes takes the form of extreme bitterness. This type is countless now. Like the hopeless type, this man sees no future for himself in industry—because of his color. He bitterly resents this. He becomes hostile to a society which he believes deliberately casts him off. He manifests this hostility by becoming anti-religious, anti-patriotic and anti-social generally. his attitude frequently leads to crime. Why should he not take by force, he reasons, that which is denied him unfairly?

"It has been my experience that this loss of morale has extended into quarters which are surprising, and he not take by force, he reasons, that which is denied him unfairly? "I have even found some colored ministers in the hopeless class. They are as discouraged over the attitude of white society in general toward the Negro in the present crisis as is the Negro layman. They are particularly discouraged over the indifference of their white brother ministers. Some of them I find are almost as skeptical about God and his interest in the Negro race as are the laymen."

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1933

Michigan.

Social Workers to Meet In Detroit June 11-17

DETROIT. The Detroit Council of Social Workers, headed by John C. Dancy, executive secretary of the local Urban League, is making elaborate preparations for the annual meeting of the National Social Workers convention to be held here next week from Sunday, June 11, through Saturday, June 17.

Dancy, one of the country's most prominent social workers, is the first Negro to head a city-wide organization of social workers. He was elected several months ago as president of the council which will be host next week to social workers, both white and colored, from all sections of the country.

Nationally prominent speakers have been selected to appear on the program of the seven-day meeting. An attractive program of entertainment, including teas, dances, and sight-seeing tours has been prepared.

The general headquarters of the convention will be in the Statler hotel. The meetings will be held in various auditoriums and public buildings.

The local Y.M.C.A., Elizabeth and St. Antoine street, and the Y.W.C.A., 569 East Elizabeth street, have ample facilities for a large number of delegates, according to Mrs. Madeline Fowler, secretary of the local Council of Social Workers.

A SOUTHSIDE PROBLEM

Minneapolis - St. Paul
Absence of recreational facilities for Colored youth in the 38th and Fourth Ave. S. district is becoming a problem. Large numbers of boys congregate nightly on the corner of Fourth Ave. and 38th St., blocking pedestrian traffic, talking loudly and in general conducting themselves in a boisterous manner. These youngsters have no place to gather for supervised recreation. The single settlement house in Minneapolis is too far away to be used daily by the Southside youths. This condition is assuming the proportions of a community problem and citizens in that section should begin to give this matter some serious thought.

Certainly it looks bad to see large numbers of boys *6-17-33* rolling around on a street corner or dashing madly from one corner to another howling like a bunch of Comanches; obstructing the entrances of business places and keeping the neighborhood awake half the night with loud talk. Being youths, these boys must have some way to blow off the youthful steam. If sports activities, tournaments and the like were promoted in the neighborhood possibly they could be kept off the street corners in such large numbers.

The entire situation should be remedied as soon as possible. The mothers and fathers of the Southside district should give thoughtful consideration to this problem.

Minnesota Girl Heads White Staff

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 7.—other communities finding well qualified colored people on their (ANP)—A new departure in social welfare work, setting something of a precedent in that field, is the position held by Mrs. Audre McCullough, district secretary of the Family Welfare Association of Minneapolis. Mrs. McCullough, a talented and charming young Negro woman, a graduate of the University of Minnesota in social science, and a member of the Family Welfare Association since 1925 has since 1931 had entire charge of one of the most important districts in the city. Winning the position solely upon the merit of her work, she supervises a territory in which the clientele is entirely white and in which the staff of three visitors and one clerical worker, as well as the district committee, are also white. White students from the university in the Training School for Social Welfare Work are assigned to her and the efficiency of the work accomplished in the district has won the approbation of her superior.

General Secretary Pearl Salisbury in speaking of Mrs. McCullough's accomplishment said, "We realize that Mrs. McCullough's excellent personality has had much to do with the success of this experiment, but that would have been true of any one. It seems to us that

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1933

Mississippi.

Woodville, MS. J. B. Sullivan

May 20, 1933

COLORED PEOPLE OF WOOD- VILLE OBSERVE BETTER HOMES WEEK

On Wednesday afternoon touns of inspection were made to fifty-three homes of colored people. All places showed that the appeal for home improvement and sanitation had been complied with. At every home colorful flowers were blooming, many shrubs planted, yards cleaned and everywhere a more orderly arrangement was noticeable.

The R. F. C., gardens were in good shape, showing careful cultivation. Many vegetables were ready for use and others growing nicely. A committee on awards made a tour on Thursday and ribbons were placed as follows:

For greatest improvement: Carrie Kellogg, first; Nora Collens, second; Elma Gaines, third.

For pretty flowers and neat living room: Lucile Redding.

For general improvement: Susie Bradford.

For best R. F. C., garden: Susie Bradford, Alice Sideboard, Bessie Poindexter, Patience Williams.

Practically every community in the county is organized and has observed Better Homes Week. This work among the colored people is supervised by Susie Bradford, who is deserving of much credit for the work so far accomplished.

MISS MITTIE F. FUGLER,

Chairman of County.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1933

THE COMMUNITY LEAGUE

Call 2-3-33
Kansas City Negroes are intensely interested in the building up of the neighborhoods where they live. That is the only explanation possible of the outpouring that filled to capacity the auditorium in which the Community League held its annual public meeting on last Sunday. Not the speeches, not the music, but the motive behind the movement brought that crowd. The loudest applause was given when employment and cooperation and community building were stressed.

The man behind the Community League is N. S. Adkins, a driving spirit whose like few communities have. He says with conviction that all things being equal Negroes should spend their money in places where they can work. He related how the first drive was to get the public to buy near home all that they could, both for the saving of time and for the good it would do the neighborhood merchant. Then, said he, the League set out to convince the merchant that he should give the Negro public a fair return for its interest in him, by putting Negroes to work in his establishment. This double-header movement brought about employment ranging from delivery boy to manager.

After all one gets out of life only the amount he puts into it. The Community League with its program of building up neighborhoods is deserving, and therefore is getting the support of the public to a degree not hitherto found in Kansas City.

GARRISON FIELD HOUSE A WARNING

Call 2-3-33
Kansas City spent \$55,538.52 in 1913 building Garrison Field House as a recreation center for Negroes. It was placed to the north and east of the Negro population center. The city meant well, but Negroes moved away, so that in recent years that excellent building is little used by them except as a nursery for the babies of the neighborhood.

A recreation center should be near. That's the lesson of Garrison Field House. To do Negroes the most good and to avoid

wasting public money, the Park Board which has the putting up of this new \$120,000 building voted, should be guided by experience in choosing its site.

In the first place a recreation center for Negroes to be convenient for them, must be kept away from areas toward which business is growing. We must live in houses within our means, whether rented or owned. When business enhances land values we must move. It was that reason which caused the dense Negro population to move from the west and north of Kansas City.

It is axiomatic that any public building should be easy to reach. The few of us have motor cars. The many ride street cars or walk. Business men check the number of people who pass a certain corner before taking leases. The greatest cities are on waterways, the most traveled routes are along easy grades. The same reasoning applies to choosing the site for this center.

The movement of Negro housing is toward the east. The center of our activity once was at Charlotte. It is already at Vine street. The decision of the school board in choosing its new site for Lincoln high on Woodland reflects that shift. Centennial church which projected a new building between Paseo and Tracy at one time, dropped the plan and rebuilt on its old site at Woodland. Negro precincts to the east cast the heavy vote in elections. Ten years ago our vote in the 11th ward was negligible. Last election we cast 3000 votes in six 11th ward precincts.

There is another reason why the eastward trend of Negro housing is certain. The Real Estate Board of Kansas City, troubled by the changing values as Negroes found new homes, after a series of conferences formulated a plan. In brief the board said that it would help Negroes finance their housing north of 25th street, and would oppose it south of that street. Money talks! Whether Negroes wish it or not that plan means we will go where we get loans.

Business has long since driven us before

it from the west. The river prevents expansion to the north. Properties to the south are beyond our means. Our housing movement is bound to be to the eastward. It has already reached Prospect avenue, absolutely nullifying the restrictions against us which that neighborhood made some years ago. To put the Negro recreation center off to one side, especially to the west where a new traffic way on Charlotte street will accelerate the growth of business, is to repeat the mistake of Garrison Field House.

IT'S UP TO THE BOARD

The public has had its say. It is now up to the park board to pick the site for the Negro Community center. The board has both the authority and the responsibility for that choice.

Call
We the citizens have only wishes. The board has the accumulated experience of years. The Call leaves the selection of the site in its hands, confident that it has both the knowledge of what is best to do, and every reason to do it. *3-3-33*

If the park board decides that the site shall be chosen strictly for the convenience of the public, for ease and cheapness of access, a population survey will determine that spot accurately.

Kansas City
We are deliberate in emphasizing the board's responsibility in choosing this site. Sellers of land and their politician friends are certain to besiege any officials who have the people's money to spend. For that reason, only its sense of duty can nerve it to put the public interest first.

In the case of the Negro Community center, the fact that one certain property, Felix H. Payne's land, was under consideration long before Negroes in general knew any site was to be bought, has thrown those who, like this newspaper, want qualifications to determine the site, appear to be opponents of Payne. That is not true of The Call. All things equal, we would prefer that a Negro be the one to profit.

Some say put the community center to

the people will throng into the building wherever it is built. They used Garrison Square the first two years, only to abandon it entirely.

This newspaper asks only one thing of the park board, that it depend upon its own judgment in selecting the site for our community center and refuse to be swayed by the change of attitude.

Whatever good qualities a site for a public institution should have, let the park board require them for our center. It must not be deluded by the certainty that at first

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The public has had its say. It is now up to the park board to pick the site for the Community center. The board has the accumulated experience of the years. The Call leaves the selection of the site in its hands, confident that it has both the knowledge of what is best to do, and every reason to do it. *Call 2-3-33*

If the park board decides that the site shall be chosen strictly for the convenience of the public, for ease and cheapness of access, a population survey will determine that spot accurately. We are deliberate in choosing this site. We are deliberate in choosing this site. We are deliberate in choosing this site.

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ward the south. It is hardly two years since sixteen years of friction between the races in that section came to an end. Maybe the Linwood Improvement association and allied interests would permit our center to be built at 27th and Michigan, on the city land adjacent to Spring Valley park. If so, the Community center and refuse to be swayed. The Call is surprised at the change of attitude.

Whatever good qualities a site for a public institution should have, let the park board require them for our center. It must not be deluded by the certainty that at first

Be Your Own Judge

4-7-33
NOW that the city has chosen Twenty-first and Tracy as the site for the Negro community center, the public will refuse to go there as they have to Garrison Field house. If Negroes will not, the \$100,000 for the building will be good money sent after bad.

To prevent a waste of public funds, the Call proposes a test which can be tried right now, with no cost. Let the people go to the site, and each see for himself what he thinks of it.

During the time the site was being considered, many volunteered opinions who had never set foot on it. Go see it and then tell the city what you think of it.

Go as you would go after the building is up. Most people will walk, or go part way by street car and walk the rest. The few will go by motor car.

To get a fair test of the fitness of the site, the latter should do as all the others must, that is walk from the nearest street car stop, which is either Nineteenth and Tracy, or Twenty-first and Troost or Twenty-first and Vine.

If today the site is too far, too hilly, too smoky, too dangerous, too close to factories, it will be all of that after the building is up. Go see it for yourself and make your opinion known!

TIME WILL TELL

Call
3-24-33
The city has purchased a site for their proposed Negro community center. What though it is a first-class building which ever the reason for the choice, it is made. Time will tell how wisely. Kansas City

The site chosen is far from the center of the population to be served. It is in a district used for business. Adjoining on the south is the Graham Transfer company's land, where trucks are stored. To the west is the Leonard Coal company. The National Paper Box and the Waxide factories shut it in from the north. East, except for park land along the Paseo, is the storage yard of the water department and behind that is the garbage plant and more coal yards. Negroes may be pleased with a community center in such a location, but we do not believe it. Time will tell.

A community center, part of the city im-

provements voted two years ago, had little place in Negroes' thinking until the city called attention to it by dickering for this site. Hitherto they have left unchallenged the custom that deprives them of an equal share of public facilities.

No American who believes in the principles which the nation's founders wrote into the Constitution, envisages his country as forever warring within itself because God made one man white and another black. Any rule or situation applicable only to Negroes is therefore only a stop-gap. It follows that the city should have made their satisfaction its guide in choosing the site for their community center.

Special facilities provided because of the disunion within the body politic, besides being abhorrent to American ideals, are a tax burden. Today when city, state and nation are trying to keep soul and body together for millions of unemployed, Kansas City is spending \$120,000 for a Negro community center to provide service which would not cost an extra penny if Negroes could go where other men go. Furthermore that \$120,000 must be spent again every seven years, because the interest on the investment plus operating costs,—at least \$10,000 a year for help, light, heat and maintenance,—amounts to another \$120,000 every seven years.

Negroes deserted Garrison Square when

URBAN LEAGUE HEAD ASKS MAYOR TO ACT IN WORKERS' BEHALF

John T. Clark Sees The Skilled Negro Worker Passed Up

John T. Clark, Executive Secretary of the St. Louis Urban League in a letter to Mayor Dickmann lodged a sharp protest against alleged discrimination on the part of city officials against Negro labor in the City of St. Louis.

Charging that an agreement between the Federal Employment Service and the Administration of St. Louis to the effect that Negroes were not to be employed unless definitely designated had resulted in the practical exclusion of Negro skilled workmen, even those who belonged to unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. Clark demanded a change in the procedure and the registration of Negro skilled workers by the Federal Employment Service.

It seems that St. Louis is attempting to give Negro workers the "run around" when it comes to the higher paid jobs and the St. Louis Urban league is determined to stop it.

RECREATIONAL WORKERS HAVE CONFERENCE

Ernest T. Attwell
Ernest T. Attwell, Director
of National Recreational
Activities Present

3-10-33

The annual conference of the National Recreation Workers, colored bureau, was held at the Garnet-Patterson Junior High School last Monday and Tuesday.

The conference opened with a special public meeting Sunday afternoon in the auditorium of the above school. The principal address was delivered by Ernest T. Attwell, of Philadelphia, director of the bureau. He discussed the interracial aspect of recreation programs for colored people.

The address of welcome was delivered by Garret C. Wilkinson, assistant superintendent of public schools, who pointed out the needs for more recreational activities here in the District, including playgrounds and centers. Announcements were made by Campbell C. Johnson, executive secretary of the Twelfth Street Branch Y.M.C.A., and the presiding officer.

Invocation and benediction were given by Dr. D. E. Wiseman. Louia Vaughn Jones, of the Howard University Conservatory of Music gave a violin solo, with Clyde Glass at the piano, while Mrs. Elizabeth Sinkford was heard in two vocal numbers. A feature of the program was a procession composed of fifty boys of the Francis Junior High School, Banneker Center, and the Church of Our Redeemer (Lutheran).

Aside from the usual business sessions, a luncheon on Monday and a dance Tuesday night were the highlights of the conference. Delegates were here from the nearby states.

Mrs. Gabrielle Pelham, director of the colored community centers, was chairman of the program and entertainment committee.

An exhibit of the work of the various centers and social service houses of the city was on display in the auditorium of the school throughout the conference.

Rocky Mount, N. C., Telegram
Friday, January 20, 1933

THE NEGRO IN THE NORTH

New Jersey has passed what is termed "protective" laws, under which Negroes in that state are supposed to have been granted "personal privileges," but these laws appear to have failed to such an extent, along with increase in "segregation," that interracial organizations are moving for a "social adjustment" of Negroes to the New Jersey environment, and, incidental to the report, facts are disclosed to indicate that the Negro in New Jersey does not fare quite so well, socially, as he does in the South, among whose people his characteristics are better understood. Their "personal privileges" are being restricted to such a degree that the call is for something to be done. It seems that the Negroes in New Jersey are denied many privileges they know in the South, and still the Negro population there is on the increase. It is disclosed that 208,628 Negroes in New Jersey form 5.2 per cent of the state's population, and that is "the highest proportion of Negroes of any State in the northern or western portion of the United States." Hence, the New Jersey "problem" which the intisutational authorities are wrestling with. In 10 years the Negro population of New Jersey increased 78.3 per cent, this rate being as rapid as that of the white population. Only a small proportion of the Negro population in New Jersey was born in that state, the bulk having come from the South. The Negroes there are usually segregated in "blighted areas and potential slums," and they die in swarms from the fatal tuberculosis to which the race is peculiarly liable, the death rate being 40 times that of the whites. And it is the Negro population that gives the welfare and prison workers the greatest concern.

The prospect of bettering the situation of the Negro in New Jersey does not appear overly-bright, for the last hope entertained by the welfare workers is that the two groups—whites and black—can work harmoniously side by side, "if" there is a "willingness to recognize each others' ability and if there is present a desire to achieve a common tack." The interracial problem in New Jersey does not seem to differ from the same problem in all other states to which the Southern Negro has migrated.—Charlotte Observer.

Charges Of Discrimination In Relief Work, Unfounded

CAMDEN, N. J.—Charges of racial discrimination and political preference in the distribution of relief to needy families and individuals recently hurled at the Camden City Relief Bureau are not substantiated by the records, particularly as they affect the colored population.

Two executives of the bureau gave a TRIBUNE reporter a lengthy interview and placed the official records at his disposal for inspection and interrogation.

These records show that, according to the last census the total city population of Camden was 112,700 of which 11,480 or about 10 per cent are colored. On May 1st there were 3,111 white families in relief and 1,703 colored. Allowing 4 persons to each family the total number of colored citizens receiving relief would be 6,812, more than one-half of the total colored population and about 4 percent of the total number of families on relief.

The minimum relief order is \$1.50 to heads of small families and \$1.00 to single men who make a small weekly wage. Families are taken off the relief list only after accurate investigation prove that the heads have secured employment sufficient to relieve the bureau of its responsibility.

Families who voluntarily request the bureau to cease their orders are few and far between. The charges of discrimination and political preference come chiefly from heads of those families who are reluctant to surrender their right to the orders when they return to profitable employment.

The solicitors who investigate the needs of all relief applicants for the bureau bear the brunt of the attack.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUN 7 1933 REFORM MEASURES VOTED IN JERSEY

Princeton Survey Plans for
Fiscal Reorganization
Approved by Senate.

MONTHS OF DEBATE ENDED

Complaints against them flood the office from families and their friends removed from the list by their reports. The executives of the bureau particularly brought to the attention of the TRIBUNE the protest of unfair treatment at the hands of the two colored solicitors, Mr. Eugene Aumaitre and Mrs. Nancy Barnes, lodged almost daily by some Negro families on relief.

Being ignorant of the problems confronting the bureau and its staff of workers, the request is often made by irate Negro families that the race solicitors be removed and white ones substituted. What they don't know is that white families dropped from the relief list also protest against the findings of the white solicitors but never go so far as to request the bureau to substitute them with colored ones.

According to the executives of the bureau efforts are made to equalize the treatment meted out to all groups and give proportionate employment in the bureau to their members, but owing to the demand for economy in the administration of relief, the staff of workers had to be reduced considerably. There were originally three colored solicitors but one had to be dropped for reasons of economy at the same time solicitors of other racial groups were also dismissed.

Bureau officials speak highly of the satisfactory work being done by Mr. Aumaitre and Mrs. Barnes and are inspired by their devotion to such an exacting and thankless task. They are of the opinion that jealousy on the part of their constituents is the prime motive of those of their own race anxiously to deprive them of their jobs.

Unanimous Action Follows Threat
of Richards for 'Show-Down'—
House to Sift Assault.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
TRENTON, N. J., June 6.—Bills to carry out the recommendations made by Princeton University's State Survey Commission for Fiscal Reform were passed by the Senate today without a vote being recorded against them.

The measures, introduced early in the session by the special committee on economy and reorganization, had been the subject of controversy among members of the Republican majority for months. A final conference, called by Senate President

Richards, was held this afternoon July 1, 1933, must be equipped with and the bills were moved on thirdshatter-proof glass if operated in reading immediately afterward. New Jersey.

Senator Richards had announced Before recessing last night until last night that he would demand a next Monday, the House designated "showdown" today and would move Speaker Otto, Majority Leader Alt-the bills, so that the voters would man and Minority Leader Rafferty know just which members of the Legislature were blocking the reorganization program.

One of the bills, sponsored by Senator Kuser of Somerset County, chairman of the committee, authorizes appointment of a State commissioner of finance. The commissioner would be named by the Governor and be responsible to him. He also would serve as secretary of the State Sinking Fund Commission. His salary would be \$10,000 a year.

Fiscal Head to Control.

The commissioner would require each department to file with him before June 1 of each year a work program for the ensuing fiscal year. He would review requested expenditures, and if he disapproved of any, would inform the department and cooperate with it in arranging a satisfactory program. Each department would be required to set aside a reserve to meet any emergency.

The other bills passed, introduced by Senator Reeves of Mercer, would create a new State budgeting system, set up a division of accounting in the Controller's Department, create the office of State auditor and vest the powers of the Commissioner of Municipal Accounts with him. Another bill would repeal a 1930 act creating the State Accounting and Auditing Department.

Life of the Migrant Welfare Commission was continued when the Senate voted for the bill of Assemblyman Burrell of Essex County. Senator Quinn of Middlesex, president of the State Federation of Labor, opposed passage of the measure. He said conditions among the New Jersey Negroes were well known to members of the Legislature and it was "useless" and a waste of money to continue an investigating commission. Senate President Richards pointed out, however, the measure provided no appropriation.

Plea for Lakehurst Planned.

The Senate also passed the resolution by Assemblyman Pascoe of Union to urge President Roosevelt and Congress to continue the Lakehurst naval air station in full operation.

Another bill adopted was that by Assemblyman Fort of Sussex, requiring that automobiles built after

Chas. Tribune
COL. LINDBERGH GIVES
HIS NEW JERSEY HOUSE
AS WELFARE CENTER

New York, June 23.—[Special.]—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's gray stone house on Sourland mountain near Hopewell, N. J., scene of a shocking tragedy of childhood, will be devoted henceforth to welfare work for children.

The aviator and his wife, who have shunned the place where their first son, Charles A. Lindbergh Jr., was kidnaped and slain on March 3, 1932, have turned the estate over to a non-profit making corporation whose object is "to provide for the welfare of children, including their education, training, hospitalization, and other allied purposes, without discrimination in regard to race or creed."

This disposition of the estate was announced from the office of Henry Breckinridge, Col. Lindbergh's attorney, in the following statement: "The property of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, will be used in connection with welfare work for children.

"The project has not developed with sufficient definiteness to date to admit an announcement of the specific plans."

As a refuge for children the estate will be known as "High Fields," from its situation dominating the sparsely timbered hills of Hunterdon and Mercer counties, in which it lies. The corporation formed by the Lindberghs to conduct it is the High Fields corporation.

The articles of incorporation provide that it shall have not less than five nor more than fifteen trustees. Five trustees were named in the articles. They are Col. and Mrs. Lindbergh, Dr. Abraham Flexner, Mr. Breckin-

ridge, and Owen R. Lovejoy. James M. Phelan of Weehawken, an associate of Breckinridge in his law office, was named as statutory agent.

DAILY PAPER RETRACTS AN ITEM ON RACE

St. Louis
**Accusation of Assisting
White Leaders in Plan
Causes Newark Official
To Act.**

By FEROL VINCENT-SMOOT
NEWARK, N. J. Jan. 5
(ANP) In a decision rendered by Judge Albano of the Fourth Precinct on December 22, Fred R. Clark, editor and publisher of The Newark Herald, and Carl D. Lawrence, a columnist for the newspaper, were ordered to publish a retraction of certain statements recently made concerning Thomas L. Puryear, executive secretary of the New Jersey Urban League.

Digs Up Dead Issue
The case was an aftermath of the attack led a few weeks ago by The Newark Herald in which Mr. Puryear was accused of assisting white city officials in Newark in an attempt to send Negroes back to the South in wholesale numbers. At the time Mr. Puryear circulated widely a blanket denial.

It was believed that the matter was closed until on November 19, Carl Lawrence in a column which he conducts in the Herald and which he called "Sniffing and Snooping," announced that "plans are being made to start another fight on Tom Puryear, one of the instigators of the back to the South idea." Incensed and exasperated by the renewal of a matter which was regarded as a dead issue, Puryear invited Lawrence to an interview at the office of Dr. Walter Darden. The conference was rather heated and Lawrence claims that Puryear threatened to break his neck. Lawrence also claimed that he thought that Puryear had a gun because he had his hands in his pockets. Lawrence filed a complaint against Puryear. He lost the case and was ordered to publish an apology for the statements made in the Herald which were said to be damaging to Puryear's character.

Receives Judge's Praise
In rendering the decision, the Judge referred repeatedly to the splendid accomplishments for community uplift of the New Jersey Urban League and the high esteem in which Thomas Puryear is held by the leading citizens of Newark. He also stated that he had before him the record of Editor Clark which he thought it just as well not to read at that time.

It is the general opinion that the League had gone forward under the management of Puryear. A school for household workers, which includes the use of model apartment, is one of the major activities. More than \$7,000 has been spent for meals for homeless men and women. The Red Cross is distributing flour to 2,000 Negro families weekly through the League and 50 undernourished children are served luncheon five days a week through funds solicited by the League. The League was also one of the agencies through which the Newark Evening News expended its Christmas Funds.

Many Unmarried Mothers Are Uncared For In Camden County

Philadelphia, Pa.
**New Jersey Interracial Committee Issue
Report on Camden; Not Enthusiastically
Received By Social Workers**

16,813 NEGROES IN CAMDEN COUNTY
**84 Retailers, 6 Undertakers, 32 Barbers, 2
Beauty Parlors, 22 Salesmen 11 Clerks
In Stores In Camden**

CAMDEN, N. J.—The long awaited report on Camden just issued here this week by the New Jersey Interracial Committee has not been received in great enthusiasm by local social workers. The report is one of twenty-one issued by the committee which recently conducted an interracial survey of twenty-one Jersey communities. Nearly all the others have been published within the past year.

The report divides Camden under the heads of population, family, employment, education, delinquency, health, social agencies, and recreation. It concludes with recommendations for Camden's improvement.

16,813 IN CAMDEN COUNTY

After giving details of Camden county's Negro population of 16,813 and Camden city's population of 11,340 the report describes the several chief areas in which Negroes live. The word colored population is quoted from the 1930 census and gives the seventh ward most, or 3,356.

Under the heading of family the report records 14.8 years the median number of years Camdenites have lived here. It lists \$18.43 average wages of family heads and \$9 a week that of females. 36.9 percent of Negro men are unemployed and 52.6 percent of colored women. 20.5 percent of the colored population own their homes. Less than one-third of colored houses had baths and electricity and only one-fourth had inside toilets. The report assailed the hovels where some Negroes live. It attacked conditions in Taylor ave., a six-foot wide street, where every other house is vacant and where junk picking is the chief occupation. It mentioned other houses in which 12 persons sleep in two rooms.

5,351 GAINFULLY EMPLOYED
Under employment the report states in 1930, 5,351 Camden Negroes were gainfully employed, one-half in manu-

principals, 4 on the bridges, 23 in the post office, 18 in parks, one jailor, 2 in the building and grounds department and 8 in the City House annex. There were 36 clergymen, 7 lawyers and justice of peace, 5 physicians, 3 dentists, 2 engineers, 2 trained nurses and 1 chemist.

ONLY 1 BUILDING LOAN ASS.N.
The business listed was one colored building and association, 84 retailers, 6 undertakers, 6 photographers, 6 restaurants, 32 barbers, 23 beauty parlors, 22 salesmen, and 11 clerks in stores.

Under education the report termed Camden's colored illiteracy proportion 4.5 percent, lower than any in the State. In 1931-32 there were 59 boys and girls in senior high school.

Under delinquency the report indicates 36 percent of all arrests are Negroes though they are only 9.6 percent of the population. Camden also has the highest percentage of delinquents under 20 years of age in the State.

**MANY DIE FROM PNEUMONIA
AND TUBERCULOSIS**

Under health details of Negro deaths from pneumonia and tuberculosis are given. It states that only two rooms in the hospital medical ward at Cooper in any new facts, or conclusions. Most are open to Negroes as semi-private well informed Camdenites have always rooms and they are only used in special cases. Fifty Negroes are employed at the hospital. Negroes in the majority at Camden's pre-natal clinic. The municipal and West Jersey hospitals accept Negroes in their wards. The baby keep well station at Whittier School is termed too far for most child renovate reach there.

Under social agencies the report states that the Camden office of the Church Mission of Help reports "Many more Negro unmarried mothers are referred than can be taken care of because of the small staff." In the Camden County Detention Home there were 121 dependent and delinquent Negro children in 1930, 85 boys and 36 girls at an average age of 15. Separate facilities, including tables and bedrooms, are given Negro children in this institution.

2 NEGRO CHILD AGENCIES
The State Board of Children's Guardians has a major problem to find boarding homes for Negro children. There are only two Negro child agencies in the state able to care for less than 30 children, the report states. The Camden Day Nursery accepts no Negro children.

Under recreational facilities the report lists the Frances Harper Y. W. C. A. and the Hunton Branch Y. M. C. A. It laments the fact that neither institution has equipment for adequate recreational facilities. It says the Y. M. C. A. has 175 members, nine boy's clubs, night school two evenings a week, nine dormitories seldom filled, and a yearly budget of \$4,500, half of which is supplied by the central branch.

The report says Camden has no boy or girl scout troops. It says that the Mt. Vernon Street bath house is used mostly by Negroes now. It also adds that there are 67 books by or about Negroes in the Camden Public Library, but none of them fiction.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE
Recommendations made by the report are for the following:

1. Sanitation; 2. philanthropic housing; 3. clean up campaigns; 4. increased efficiency of domestics; 5. occupational and vocational guidance; 6. better interpretation of the Negro worker to employers; 7. appointment of a visiting teacher; 8. permitting doctors and nurses to have benefit of attachment to hospitals; 9. removal of delinquency by police eliminating anti-social agencies; 10. expansion of Y. M. and Y. W. programs, removal of their plants to larger and newer quarters so as to provide recreational facilities; 11. use of one swimming pool; 12. development of leadership; 13. more trained social workers; 14. an interracial committee.

Unquoted opinions of local social workers who had read the report termed the report incomplete and lacking in the report, they pointed out. One worker concluded that the local survey had evidently suffered from an incomplete personnel at the time the investigation was made.

**PHILADELPHIA, PA
RECORD**

APR 30 1933 RACE GROUP STUDIES NEGROES IN CAMDEN AND ASSAILS EVILS

**Exhaustive Survey Covers
Virtually Every Phase
of Life.**

By JOSEPH H. RAINEY.
In a recent report issued by the New Jersey Interracial Committee it is shown more Negroes live in the 7th ward than in any other ward in Camden. Camden county's Negro population, the survey shows, is 16,813, and Camden city's population 11,340. There are 3356 Negroes in the 7th

ward.

The report divides Camden under the heads of population, family, employment, education, delinquency, health, social agencies and recreation. It concludes with recommendations for Camden's improvement.

\$18.43 Average Pay.

Under the heading of family, the report records 14.8 as the median number of years Camdenites have lived there. It lists \$18.43 average wages of family heads, and \$9 a week as that of females. There are 36.9 percent of Negro men unemployed and 52.6 percent of Negro women. Of the Negro population 20.5 percent own their own homes. Less than one-third of the homes that house Negroes have baths and electricity, and only one-fourth have inside toilets. The report assailed as hovels the places in which some Negroes live. Conditions in Taylor ave., Camden, were attacked. This is a six-foot-wide street, where every other house is vacant and where junk picking is the chief occupation. It mentioned other houses in which 12 persons sleep in two rooms.

Under employment the report states in 1930, 5351 Camden Negroes were gainfully employed, one-half in manufacturing and chemical industries, 18 percent in transportation and communication, 13 percent in domestic service, 8.6 percent in trade, 5.9 percent in clerical work and 9 percent in agriculture. Out of 28 industrial firms, six employ Negroes, all unskilled. Most employers were opposed to permitting Negroes to work in skilled fields.

300 in Civic Jobs.

Three hundred employees were listed in county, city and Federal jobs in July, 1931—26 police, nine firemen, 29 road workers, 145 highway workers, 10 in the Health Department, five in the Water Department, two in Public Works, 66 teachers and principals, four on the bridges, 23 in the Postoffice, 18 in parks, one jailer, two in the Building and Grounds Department and eight in the City House annex. There were 36 clergymen, seven lawyers and a justice of the peace, five physicians, three dentists, two engineers, two trained nurses and one chemist.

The businesses listed included one Negro building and loan association, 84 retailers, six undertakers, six photographers, six restaurants, 32 barbers, 23 beauty parlors, 22 salesmen and 11 clerks in stores.

Under education the report termed Camden's Negro illiteracy rate 4.5 percent, lower than any in the State. In 1931-1932 there were 59 boys and girls in senior high school. Under delinquency, the report indicates 36 percent of all arrests are of Negroes, although they are only 9.6 percent of the population. Camden also has the highest percentage of delinquents of the twenty-two Democrats in the under 20 years of age in New Jersey.

Tubercular Deaths.

Under health, details of Negro deaths from pneumonia and tuberculosis are given. It states that only two rooms in the hospital medical ward at Cooper Hospital are open to

Negroes as semi-private rooms, and that they are used in special cases. Fifty Negroes are employed in the hospital. Negroes are in the majority at Camden's prenatal clinic. The "baby-keep-well" station at Whittier School is termed too far for most children to reach.

Under social agencies, the report states that the Camden office of Church Mission of Help reports "many more Negro unmarried mothers are referred than can be taken care of because of the small staff."

In the Camden County Detention Home there were 121 dependent and delinquent Negro children in 1930, 85 boys and 36 girls, at an average age of 15. Separate facilities, including tables and bedrooms, are given Negro children in this institution.

Problem Big One.

The State Board of Children's Guardians has a major problem to find boarding homes for Negro children. There are only two Negro child agencies in the State able to care for less than 30 children, the report states. The Camden Day Nursery accepts no Negro children.

Under recreational facilities the report lists the Frances Harper Y. W. C. A. and the Hunton Branch Y. W. C. A. It laments the fact that neither institution has equipment for adequate recreational facilities. It says the Y. M. C. A. has 175 members, nine boys' clubs, night school two evenings a week, line dormitories seldom filled and a yearly budget of \$4500, half of which is supplied by the central branch.

The report says Camden has no Boy Scout troops. It says that the Mt. Vernon st. bathhouse is used mostly by Negroes now. It also adds that there are 67 books by or about Negroes in the Camden Public Library, but none of them fiction.

State Commissioners To Study Jersey Migrant Problems

TRENTON, N. J., Mar.—A State Commission composed of seven Negroes to study the problems of New Jersey's migrant population was authorized by the House of Assembly last Wednesday. The resolution setting up the Migrant Welfare Commission was introduced by J. Mercer Burrell, colored Assemblyman from Essex County.

Assemblyman Burrell made an eloquent plea for recognition of the colored citizens and was supported by Assemblywoman Emma Peters of Bergen County and Assemblyman Edwin Carpenter of Mercer County. John J. Rafferty of Middlesex County, leader of the Democratic minority, spoke in opposition but could not hold his forces to the measure. Only ten of the twenty-two Democrats in the House voted against the resolution.

A number of other measures have been introduced by Burrell, including several bills relating to taxation, one concerning the regulation of billboard advertising and a bill relating to appointment of County detectives in counties of the first class. One bill

NEW JERSEY COMMISSION IS REVIVED

Pittsburgh, Pa.

TRENTON, N. J., June 15.—The New Jersey Senate last Tuesday passed Assembly Joint Resolution No. 6, reviving the Migrant Welfare Commission composed of seven colored citizens who were originally appointed in 1931 to make a survey of conditions involving migrants from Southern States who had settled in New Jersey. The resolution was introduced in the lower house by J. Mercer Burrell, colored Assemblyman from Essex county and it was passed in the Assembly on May 8th. Senator Joseph G. Wolber of Essex county sponsored the resolution in the Senate and although Senator Quinn of Middlesex County spoke against its passage, no Senator was recorded in the negative on the final vote.

In speaking for the resolution, Senator Wolber said: "This commission has never been permitted to compile and publish its report of the investigation made in 1931 and 1932. In fairness to the Commission and to the citizens of the state, this report should be published as a public document and this cannot be done without restoring the commission." The Senator referred to the fact that Assemblyman Burrell's

resolution did not carry any mandatory appropriation and that the commission was being restored only until March, 1934, when the final report is to be made to the legislature.

The Commission has been the center of a great deal of controversy since it was formed two years ago. Its opponents claimed that it was a political body while its defenders charged that race prejudice and discrimination were the underlying motives in preventing the publication of a final report. Assemblyman Burrell has been congratulated by both groups for working out an acceptable compromise which permits the publication of the report without giving permanent life to the commission.

The members of the newly revived body are: Rev. Peter A. Williams of Atlantic City; George E. Bates of East Orange, Mrs. Mary E. Burrell of Newark, Mrs. Bessie B. Mention of Trenton, Thomas Hope of Camden, Rev. William A. Byrd of Jersey City, and Dr. Frank S. Hargrave of Orange.

Governor Moore Refuses To Sign Migrant Commission Bill

CAMDEN, N. J.—After approving a score of other measures passed by the legislature in Trenton, Governor Moore refused to approve the re-establishment of the migrant welfare commission, provided for in a resolution passed last week. The Governor refused to put his signature to the bill and thereby hangs an unpleasant tale.

The commission, composed of colored members, was organized two years ago to study working conditions among Negroes, particularly those who came to New Jersey from the South to better their economic and social condition. After spending nearly all of the \$15,000 appropriated for its use without filing a report of its activities the commission passed out of existence.

An additional \$3,000 was tagged in the appropriation bill to be added to the original amount for the commission's use when re-established.

The action of the Governor was anticipated. He made his attitude plain in his campaign speeches and in his first annual message to the legislature in which he branded the commission as needless.

The members of the commission who would again serve if it were re-established include: Frank S. Hargrave, chairman, Newark; Rev. Peter W. Williams, Atlantic City; Bessie Mention, Princeton; George E. Bates, Montclair; Rev. William S. Bird, Jersey City; Thomas Hope, secretary, Camden; Mary E. Burrell, Orange, mother of Assemblyman J. Mercer Burrell, Republican of Essex, who sponsored the resolution.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

OCT 30 1933

Hinchliffe Tells Of Relief Deeds

Mayor Describes Aid Under His Administration.

Mayor John V. Hinchliffe addressed the members of the Santa Croce society in their headquarters in 192 Beech street, yesterday morning delivered an interesting address to the association, explaining among other things what had been done by the present administration during the present economical crisis.

His speech follows in part:

"We can trace through the pages of history and the Italian people have played a noble part, indeed, in the life of these great United States, the most wonderful country in God's creation.

"I am not here today to make any political speech, but I want to take this opportunity of presenting to you some facts that might well be known by all of us.

"During the past few years we have passed through one of the most trying periods in the history of our country, men's souls have actually been seered, but we are rising triumphant and will go to the heights in the near future.

"A great deal of the improvement in fact all of it we owe to our great president, Franklin D. Roosevelt. He has worked wonders since last March, and perhaps some of you people are now reaping some of the benefits of his untiring work.

"I am referring to the great home loan banks which he has caused to come into operation. Many a man was in danger of losing the home into which he had placed life savings, but thanks to the president, we now have the opportunity of securing money from the United States government at an exceptionally low rate of interest and the home may be saved.

"So much for that. Now let us look into the relief situation as it affected our own community, a town made up in the main of hard working and honest people. When the depression struck, it meant that the city had to make available more money to aid those in distress, and I wish to explain to you that we have spent more than a half million dollars in this great work.

"It is indeed something to be proud of, for what more can be asked of us, than to help our fellowman. We all can talk about doing things for our friends, but the commissioners of my administration are certainly to be praised for the wonderful work which they did in our relief department.

"I say to you, that Paterson is proud of its record compiled in handling this situation during which time we have paid rents for people, made orders available for them for food and clothing and during the winter months supplied them with coal, and the other necessities of life."

Praises Mayor Hinchliffe.

Speaking before the members of the Westside Democratic club, in its headquarters in Ramsey street last night, City Attorney Salvatore D. Viviano pointed to the record of Mayor John V. Hinchliffe and his administration since the depression hit this portion of the country.

Mr. Viviano stated that as soon as conditions became such that more aid had to be given to the people of the city the mayor immediately ordered an increase in the poor relief department, the result being that this city has one of the best, if not the best record in the state, for this type of work.

His speech follows:

"There is one major subject that the Republican candidate for mayor has steered clear of and that is emergency relief administered by the city. Mayor Hinchliffe, during his term of office, met the crises courageously, and with a noble and tender heart. Thousands of our residents, due to no fault of their own, were compelled to seek relief, and in such hour of need, they didn't find Mayor Hinchliffe with a deaf ear; he immediately ordered a reorganization of the poor relief department and increased its personnel so that those in need could be provided for speedily; food supplies, clothing, shoes and other articles of wearing apparel were supplied, in addition to medical attention, paying of rents for those who were unable to do so; coal was also furnished in order that their homes may be made comfortable, everything humanly possible was done so that no one was left in need. To render such an unexpected and stupendous service required a great amount of money and the mayor saw to it that the money was made available for such purpose.

More than one-half million dollars lie inspection. Time will not permit me to discuss other major accomplishments of Mayor Hinchliffe but suffice to say, that such a record in public office merits public confidence, and such a vote of confidence can best be registered by returning Mayor Hinchliffe to office for another term."

Great Savings.

"Notwithstanding such trying times, our mayor also affected great savings in the cost of operation of the city government, without curtailing its efficiency and service to its residents. Our tax rate in 1930 was \$4.26 and the tax rate for the year 1933 is \$3.47, making a savings of seventy-nine points in a period of three years; and during such period, our mayor made possible the construction of the city stadium, a much needed improvement which has proven to be self-sustaining the purchase of the Y. M. C. A building located across the street from the city hall, a valuable asset to the city, and the creation of Federal plaza and the proposed extension of Ward street to Straight street, thus relieving traffic congestion in the center of the city.

"Soon after our mayor took office he caused an investigation to be made of the financial status of the city; such examination disclosed a very serious financial situation; for years hundreds of thousands of dollars of uncollected personal property taxes were carried on our books as assets, such assets could not be collected, and, therefore, they should have been wiped off the books; previous administrations, did little or nothing to rectify such a condition. But our mayor made it his business to see to it that such a condition could not continue under his stewardship. In 1931, \$103,000; in 1932, \$490,000 and in 1933, \$521,000 or a total of \$1,114,000 was raised by the city to wipe out such false assets, that being accomplished, the city's financial status in the market was improved 100 per cent.

Sound Finances.

When the city's financial statement was issued, it truly represented a sound financial municipal corporation. Please bear in mind that while such a great sum of money was appropriated at the same time our tax rate during the same period was reduced seventy-nine points. These accomplishments are matters of record, open to pub-

lic inspection. Time will not permit me to discuss other major accomplishments of Mayor Hinchliffe but suffice to say, that such a record in public office merits public confidence, and such a vote of confidence can best be registered by returning Mayor Hinchliffe to office for another term."

Ernest T. Scheidemann.

Assemblyman Ernest T. Scheidemann, candidate on the Democratic ticket for the office of freeholder, speaking at meetings in all sections of the county, Saturday night, took his opponent, Bert Gessler, to task for the following statement which was credited to Gessler through the daily press:

"Overlook any small difference which you may have with any of the candidates, overlook every worry about meeting the cost."

The assemblyman said: "That is the type of speech that our opponents are handing out to the voters, the thinking people of the county.

"Overlook everything, that certainly is the broadest statement ever credited to any candidate, and I certainly want to tell Mr. Gessler and all the world that the voters of Passaic county did that thing for fifteen years. Overlook everything, and what did they gain by it?

"Increased taxes, in each and every municipality, because of the fact that the cost of county government was so high that you had to search for it with a telescope, and Mr. Gessler, has the temerity to get up and tell an intelligent audience to forget not only the little things but everything.

"They have proven in the past two years that they do not forget and the result has been as you all know the election of five, upright and honest gentlemen to the board of chosen freeholders of the county of Passaic.

"Just review the activities of the Republican board of freeholders, it is one that stands out with projects that were mighty, mighty costly to the people of the county. Valley View, for instance, cost far too much, although it does a wonderful work, and then take the useless plans for the hall of records and a jail which cost another \$158,000, and other such items which as I stated previously pushed the cost of county government sky high.

"Just compare with this the record of the present board of freeholders controlled by five Democratic men, who are working for the good of their fellow man. They reduced the cost of operating the county, considerably and if I am elected to the office, you may rest assured that I will work to further reduce the tax burden which the property owners, and the rent payers of the county are carrying at the present time.

"Just think that statement of Mr. Gessler's over: 'Forget everything', and if you do, you will be on the way to bring back the type of politician who holds office for only one thing, and that is all that he can get for his friends and himself, and letting the other fellow worry about meeting the cost."

Mr. Scheidemann spoke at the rally of the First Ward club in Temple and North Seventh streets, Paterson; the United Democratic league, in East Sixteenth street; the Westside Democratic club, in Ramsey street, and the Athenia Improvement association, in school No. 13, Clifton.

De Palma Rally.

Assembly candidates, Mrs. Anna Gilmore and Anthony Gross, Candidate for Sheriff Dr. Thomas E. Manly, and Candidate for Freeholder Augustine M. King, delivered speeches at the meeting of the De Palma league in 163 Twentieth avenue, while at the meeting of the First Ward club in Wehr's hall in Temple and North Seventh streets, a record breaking crowd listened to addresses by Arthur C. Dunn, candidate for state senator; Mrs. Anna Gilmore, Walter J. Hunziker and Harry L. Schoen, candidates for the assembly, and Dr. Manly, shrievalty aspirant.

Riverside Meeting.

At the meeting of the Riverside Democratic club, Arthur C. Dunn, senatorial candidate again rapped his opponent for his failure to oppose the measure which he alleged would, if passed, have cost the state \$250,000.

Other meetings which the candidates appeared at and delivered short addresses were held in Little Chateau in New Foundland, where Messrs Hunziker and King spoke; the Third Ward club of Clifton, where Assemblyman Gross was the speaker, and the Pulaski Democratic club in 74 Godwin street, where Mrs. Gilmore, Harry L. Schoen, Assemblyman Arthur Dunn and Freeholder King addressed a large and enthusiastic gathering.

Negro Women.

Much enthusiasm was manifested at a special meeting of the Pas-saic County Negro Democratic women Friday evening when the Women's auxiliary was organized. The meeting was presided over by the standard-bearer, the Rev. George B. Riley. The officers elected are the following: Mrs. Ella King, president; Mrs. Ethel Sklpworth, vice-president; Miss Fannie Sessions, secretary; Miss Eva Breadhead, treasurer; Mrs. Mary Bush, chairman entertainment committee; Mrs. Mary Knight, assistant chairman entertainment committee; Mrs. Lucy Knight, chairman sick committee. The meeting was held at 31 Harrison street. The regular meetings of the auxiliary will be the second and fourth Tuesdays of every month and will be held at headquarters, 140 Governor street. All arrangements were completed for the Halloween social for Tuesday.

Third Ward Club.

The Third Ward Democratic Club, Inc., dance at Roseland ballroom Friday night, proved a huge success. All of the Democratic candidates for office and many prominent officials, including Alderman Peter Botbyl, who represented the board of alderman, attended the function. Alderman Thomas A. Tonge was the chairman of reception, and introduced the guests who attended. Joe Romaine and his Royal Knights orchestra furnished the music for the occasion.

Tenth Ward Rally.

On Wednesday night the Tenth Ward Democratic club will hold a rally for the Democratic candidates at the People's Park Workmen's institute, Madison avenue.

Prominent political speakers will address the members. Their talks will be instructive as well as interesting to the voters at large. The principal speaker of the evening will be Mayor John V. Hinchliffe.

The evening will be a pleasant and enjoyable one as well as instructive, the committee in charge announced, as there will be professional theatrical talent, among which will be entertainers from the Lido Venice, Snyder and Earle, vaudeville team; James McCarthy, formerly of the "Student Prince," and now entertaining at Chateau Lawn, and others.

Dancing will be enjoyed after the entertainment to music by Charles Rooney and his orchestra. Refreshments will be served.

Ellenstein Here.

Mayor Meyer Ellenstein, sponsor of the highly controversial Stout bill, will come to Paterson on Wednesday night to talk about the measure. The Stout bill authorizes tax receivers to apply to the courts for appointment as receivers for revenue-producing properties which

are in arrears in taxes.

Mayor Ellenstein will be the speaker at the card party of the Roosevelt Women's Democratic league, to be held at 38 Park avenue. He will be the only speaker. The mayor will come here at the invitation of Recreation Commissioner David Laderman.

Miss Martha Fineman is chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements for the card party.

The league will hold its final meeting for the arrangement of election plans tonight. Mrs. Sarah Rab'nowitz, president of the organization, urges the presence of every member.

Pulaski Rally.

Assemblyman Arthur C. Dunn, Democratic candidate for state senator, was the guest speaker at the rally sponsored Friday night by the Pulaski Democratic club in the Polish National home, at 74-80 Godwin street. Mr. Dunn spoke on the qualifications of the candidates on the Democratic ticket and praised Democratic Chairman Charles V. Duffy, and urged the members to support them in the election.

Others who spoke were: Mrs. Anna Gilmore, candidate for assembly; Augustine M. King, candidate for freeholder; Elsworth M. Lee, campaign manager for the candidates; and Samuel Geldziler, standard bearer of the Democratic league.

Commissioner Albert Walzak, presided over the rally and introduced the speakers. An abundance of refreshments and entertainment was provided and enjoyed during the evening by the large attendance.

New York.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1933

Brooklyn, N. Y. Eagle

NOV 16 1933

Doubt Expressed About Housing

For Negro Tenants at \$9 a Room

Editor Brooklyn Daily Eagle:

Regarding your editorial of Nov. 9 on the fire tragedy at Bristol St. and Livonia Ave., in which nine human beings were burned to death.

I should like to know what "recent survey" shows that any Negro tenants in any section of Brooklyn pay anything over \$9 per room.

I would like to know of any Negro tenant paying over half of this amount per room in any section of Brooklyn, and, if so, how many months that tenant remained in possession and continued to pay over half of this amount per room, even though it be steam heated flats, of which there are mighty few housing Negro tenants. And did this Negro tenant stay in this steam-heated flat after the Winter months were over?

An honest "survey" of many Brooklyn steam-heated flats in good sections, with very good modern conveniences and decorations, will reveal the fact they are rented for a great deal less than \$9 per room; even less than \$7 per room, including hot water supply all year round. It seems rather unwise to me for The Eagle to advocate the use of the people's money so freely as to figure on flats for Negroes at "over \$9 per room."

Brooklyn, Nov. 10.

APPRAISER.

[The "recent survey" to which The Eagle editorial referred was that made by the Committee on Negro Housing of President Hoover's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership. This report showed that the average rental per room for housing of low-income groups in New York City is \$6.67, whereas the average rental for Negroes was placed at \$9.58.—Ed.]

MEMPHIS, TENN.

COMMERCIAL APPEAL

OCT 11 1933

No Paradise There

To hinterlands negroes who listen to the tales brought back by their wandering brethren, or who read the news columns of papers published by their race, New York's Harlem may appear as the promised land of milk and honey, where residence should be the final ambition.

The New York Herald-Tribune in its last Sunday edition depicts a Harlem which makes the conditions surrounding the average corn field cabin paradisiacal in comparison.

"Hungriest, unhealthiest, most depression-ridden section in Greater New York," says the Herald-Tribune, "Harlem outwardly is

an Eden compared with the squalid tenement districts of the lower East Side. Yet, concealed behind its rows of trim houses, and masked by the sartorial splendor of its inhabitants, are more misery and despair than may be found in any other neighborhood of the city. In other words, Harlem is all front and no depth, where clothes are fine, but stomachs are empty."

New York's Urban League from which, the Herald-Tribune says, no Harlem secrets are hid, claims that of the total of 250,000 negroes resident in Harlem, only 12,500 are employed at the present time. Harlem has suffered more from unemployment and other forms of economic distress than any other single section of New York.

The southern negro does not put on much of a front. The average raiment does not even pretend to approach sartorial elegance, but he is an infinitely happier and less burdened citizen than his brother in Harlem. For most there is work if they care to accept it, and not many of them are really hungry.

Harlem would probably gladly sell for a long its superficial elegance in exchange for little corn field happiness.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1933

New York

NEW YORK NEGROES AND RELIEF families are being fed and their rent paid. Nobody has to starve.

Under the caption, "Negroes in New York," the Tuscaloosa (Ala.) News proceeds to discuss a subject in which it shows an utter lack of knowledge and a disregard for facts. If the editors of the publication had taken the time to make a thorough investigation of Harlem conditions they would not be guilty of such gross misrepresentations. The editorial goes on to say that many are out of employment. But any talk about him starving, and hopeless is all bunk. As a matter of fact the Negro does less complaining about his present lot than any other group of Americans. He is used to hardships, even in times of prosperity.

5-6-33
There is an element of irony as well as tragedy in the desperate situation now confronting thousands of Negroes in the most populous Negro center in the United States, located along the Harlem River on the Island of Manhattan. Hunger and hopelessness is the lot of many of these men, women and children. Induced to come North at a time when white labor was scarce, great numbers of these Negroes are left stranded today without one ray of hope as to the future, and their presence presents a problem in New York that is of mounting concern to all who have anything to do with works of relief.

The problem is complicated by the fact that when jobs exist the last person to be hired is the Negro. He is an outcast. There is none of the sympathetic feeling and understanding between the white man and the black man that exists in the South. There are certain jobs that the Southerner instinctively assigns to the Negro, but it is not so in the North. There, no matter how menial the task, he is thrown out if one of another race wants the place.

All of which is an overstatement and an exaggeration. The Tuscaloosa News commits the usual offense of dramatizing the lot of the Negro during these hard times, when everybody knows that nine-tenths of those in the breadlines are white. There is not a Negro family in Harlem ignored by the local relief organizations if proof is shown that it is deserving of help. There is no discrimination against anyone on account of race, creed or color, and a destitute colored family receives as much support as a destitute white family. Unlike many communities in the South, the amount of charitable consideration meted out is not based up on the color of one's skin. Throughout Greater New York hundreds of Negro

are being fed and their rent paid. Nobody has to starve. There has been no statement of any kind from the Commissioner of Welfare or any of the cooperating relief agencies that the matter of providing aid for the local Negro is of mounting concern. Relative to this charge New York City officials know nothing. It is true that the Negro is greatly affected by the depression and many are out of employment. But any talk about him starving, and hopeless is all bunk. As a matter of fact the Negro does less complaining about his present lot than any other group of Americans. He is used to hardships, even in times of prosperity.

Either the editorial in the Tuscaloosa News was written in ignorance or published with an intent to show that the Negro was better off in the South than in the North. One only has to travel through the economic-stricken sections of Alabama to form the conclusion that the life of a jobless Negro in Harlem is far better and brighter than the life of a poor white in the South. For the latter is truly a picture of hopelessness and despair.

Maybe there was a time when certain jobs were specifically assigned to Negroes in the South, but that was before the depression. Today the poor white is displacing the Negro wherever possible, and has at least temporarily laid aside his synthetic feeling of racial superiority. When the Tuscaloosa News states that in New York the Negro is thrown out of a job, no matter how menial, if one of another race wants the place, its veracity is again questioned. The statement is made that "there are 20,000 Negroes in New York that no back-to-the-farm movement will never touch and their problem offers a problem that appears beyond solution." There are more than 100,000 Negroes in New York who know nothing about working on the

farm and who wouldn't go South if farms were given them. As to their future, the Tuscaloosa News need not worry. The Scottsboro case is a striking example of the "sympathetic feeling and understanding between the white man and the black man in the South." The least said on that subject the better. Any ambitious Negro will tell you that if he has to face hard times he much prefers to do so where he is sure of protection under the law; where he enjoys full citizenship; where his children can go to the best schools, and where he and his family command respect. What does a good job or money mean without these rights and privileges?

SEVEN NEGRO WOMEN AT ROOSEVELT CAMP
Only eight of the 200 young women at Camp Tera are colored, according to Miss Millie B. Tate, 261 West 131st street, who returned to the city Friday after having spent seven weeks at the camp, which was established for unemployed women on the suggestion of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. "It is gratifying to know," says Miss Tate, "that the eight colored women represented there have been classed among the most intelligent and best behaved of the entire group." A letter of appreciation signed by seven of the group was presented to Mrs. Roosevelt upon her visit there. In addition to Miss Tate there were Misses Margaret Innis, Emily Malloy, Louise Phillips and Regina Fuentes, all of Harlem, Miss Evelyn Classon of Corona, and Miss Pearl Smith of Brooklyn. A graduate pharmacist, Miss Tate is a Democratic captain in the Nineteenth Assembly district.

No Paradise There
To hinterlands negroes who listen to the tales brought back by their wandering brethren, or who read the news columns of papers published by their race, New York's Harlem may appear as the promised land of milk and honey, where residence should be the final ambition. The New York Herald-Tribune in its last Sunday edition depicts a Harlem which makes the conditions surrounding the average corn field cabin paradisiacal in comparison. "Hungriest, unhealthiest, most depressed section in Greater New York," says

the Herald-Tribune, "Harlem outwardly is an Eden compared with the squalid tenement districts of the lower East Side. Yet, concealed behind its rows of trim houses, and masked by the sartorial splendor of its inhabitants, are more misery and despair than may be found in any other neighborhood of the city. In other words, Harlem is all front and no depth, where clothes are fine, but stomachs are empty."

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Harlem would probably gladly sell for a song its superficial elegance in exchange for a little corn field happiness.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Eagle

NOV 9 1933

A Tragedy of Bad Housing.

The tragedy at Bristol Street and Livonia Avenue, in which nine persons were burned to death, six of them children, emphasizes powerfully the evil of wretched housing from which the colored people of Brooklyn are suffering. Here was a ramshackle frame tenement in which fifteen persons were sleeping. Each of the families used oil-burning stoves for heat and cooking. Each was too poor to afford electricity and depended on kerosene lamps for light. A more perfect firetrap could hardly be imagined. The stairs burned first and left those above at the mercy of the flames.

We cannot help thinking that organized society is responsible for housing conditions. The Negroes here as elsewhere in the North have been worse hit than white people by the depression. Many of the unions refuse them membership or cards, which means no jobs. The Negro in most cases, where he is employed, has

a low-paying berth and is the first to be let out. In four years of hard times owing to no

fault of her husband the Negro woman has been showing much of patient heroism as a wage earner in the humblest work. Yet a recent survey shows that, unsatisfactory and insanitary as are most of the tenements in which Negro families live, the occupants are paying a little over \$9 a room, fairly within the rental which an economically constructed model tenement could offer.

Under these conditions a fair plea might be made for R. F. C. money for decent housing for Negroes. Light, air, running water modern heating and lighting may be regarded as essentials. No palatial fancies would have to be indulged. The investment would almost certainly be self-liquidating in the long run. It would mean "segregation," of course, but the Negroes have no objection to that. As we all know, they segregate themselves pretty persistently. General "slum clearance" is an admirable ideal, but beginning with a specific relief of this sort would merit commendation. The Negroes must live somewhere. They should have an opportunity to live decently.

Home Relief's Rawest Deal Given to Negro Unemployed

Monday's installment of Elizabeth Potamkin's first-hand account of Home Relief Bureau cruelties revealed the severe torment under which not only the pauperized workers, but also the relief employees, are forced to work. The third installment of this first-hand exposure follows:

WHEN I visited Mrs. O'Malley the were trying to think up ways of meeting Salvation Army in its "kindness" ing with these people. Will they take has given her a stale loaf of bread. money? Let's give them everything they ask for! This is just what we She cut the bread in two when I was there and said, "My neighbor hasn't had a thing to eat for days. I'd better give her some of this."

When I first came to Home Relief, there were dreary days, rounds of marching in the snow and rain to homes destitute—meeting people bitter, angry, oppressed. Not a happy relationship—nothing funny ever happened. What can be funny about hunger, misery and slow starvation? It was stark and grim.

But to the Home Relief Bureaus came the Unemployed Councils and they cut through all the bunkum of Home Relief. They came with direct, immediate demands for relief of the jobless. These groups beaten, threatened, thrown into prison, but they came again and again. They are still coming.

Not the Tammany Way

When the Unemployed Councils first came to the bureaus, the feeling among the workers in the bureaus was one of terror. None of us were used to honest direct means. Supervisors grew alarmed. They did not know how to cope with such an approach—so simple and direct. The telephone buzzed. The almighty ones

the first place.

Sham Excuses

Home Relief never admits the truth of its policy. It always creates some false excuse to fool the workers as to its real intentions. Very often colored people cannot prove their residence. They have been migratory workers. They cannot read or write. They cannot prove their residence and get no Home Relief. Without regard to race, creed or color.

When I tried to get relief for a Porto Rican family of eleven, I was told I could not give them more than \$4 a week! "Why?" I wanted to know. My supervisor, who is a college graduate, said, "Porto Ricans have a low standard of living." "Italian women support their husbands," is another popular notion with social workers who believe everything that is written in text books.

Tall, gaunt Mrs. Jackson, colored,

tells me that her husband Tom Jackson worked for 20 years for one firm. He was handsomely rewarded with a letter saying that he had proved a faithful worker! That was all the Jackson family had to show for 20 years of labor. Mrs. Jackson told me she took the paper to Jimmy Walker. "I was not afraid," she said. "Why, I knew Jimmy Walker when he was a corner bum on the East Side." She was admitted to Mayor Walker's office. He made a point of being gallant. It certainly got the Negro vote. When he read the letter Mrs. Jackson brought, he said: "This is a better recommendation than I'll ever get." I hope this will be inscribed on his tomb some day. It has more merit than any of his wise cracks. Mrs. Jackson won a pension for her husband, age 75, because she had the courage to know a bum when she saw one.

Negro Workers on Relief Get Worst Treatment of All

Ready to Struggle in New Orleans for Shelter, Firewood and Boots

By a Negro Workers Correspondent
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Just a

few words on the conditions of the Negro welfare workers here. Speaking about forced labor, we have too darn much of it here. There is supposed to be (that is, according to the statement of Mr. C. N. Stair, former head of the welfare outfit) 15,000 workers on the welfare role. They receive \$1.80 per six-hour day. There were about 4,000 of these workers (all Negroes), used in clearing a wood, making an annex to the city park, for the rich men and women to

it means death to any worker that goes down in that canal and mud, barefooted.

There is a struggle brewing, a struggle of these unorganized workers.

This struggle will be centered around three immediate needs; shelter, firewood and boots.

There are one or two rank and file aid clubs. These workers paid close attention to the white workers and they (the majority) say that the white workers' strike was no militant enough and their leaders were crooked.

So it is obvious that the workers are afraid of all leadership. Many have told me that all leaders will sell out the Negro. And it can easily be seen that our task is to organize discussions on our winter's prospects. Discuss the setting up of rank and file committees, committees of workers to go to demand food, shelter and fire wood, against the full barrel and lately introduced speed-up methods.

Cash Given Only to White Workers for Garden Work in Birmingham

By a Group of Negro Correspondents.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—We, a group of colored workers of the Department of Public Welfare of Birmingham, which used to be the Red Cross, are sending you our bill of groceries that they gave us for \$6.30 for the three days' work in the garden at Acipo. This is not enough to last our family two weeks, as there are eight in the family. 11-4-33

We need money to pay the house rent with, as the Welfare won't see after our house rent at all.

We are supposed to be getting 30c a hour for our work, three days, \$6.30, two days \$4.20. But we are not getting a cent of this.

No one receives any money, but the white people and they get grocery orders too. We colored people only get grocery orders for our work, and not enough of it. It is of no use for us to ask for more or we will be cut off.

Miss Roberta Morgan said that she had orders from Washington to pay us for food and clothing. Why doesn't she treat the white and colored the same way. Give the white people clothes—give the colored people clothes. Give the white people money, give the colored people money.

Need Food to Eat.

I do wish you could see the conditions we colored people are in. We need clothing, shoes, coal and, more so, we need food to eat.

Please don't get sick and ask the Welfare for a doctor. You will die before they will send you one.

These white bosses can carry any amount of vegetables out of the garden, but if we get any they will cut us off the welfare. By right we ought not to be working at all for what they are giving us. If you get sick, you must report to your foreman, and they claim that they will send your grocery check to you. But they don't do so. They will let no one work in your place, but the white people can do so.

We have asked the Welfare to give us white checks to trade at any store, or go to the Hill grocery store. They won't do so. If they would we would get more than what we are getting.

They give us a yellow check to go to the company store where they can issue it out to us like they want to. We can't say anything. So please send some one down here and make those people give us some clothes and shoes, coal and wood and pay our rent, or give us some money to pay rent, and to give us some money to eat.

play their golf. 11-4-33

Now they are beginning to dig a lagoon (canal), plant fish for big shots to fish. I don't know how long the canal is; anyhow, it is about 50 feet wide. In two sections they have dug four feet deep and are beginning to dig four feet more. New York,

Since the N.R.A. these workers are being speeded up, and anyone not liking this will lose their cards for two weeks.

There is no place to go when it rains. Every worker just huddles somewhere, and gets soaked to the skin. The stiff mud pulls the shoe soles and heels off.

These Negroes are beginning to realize what is facing them this winter. Back of that Black Bridge they see that they are in a death trap. They see that once it is cold,

Social Conditions, Improvement of -1933

SOCIALISTS EVADE THE NEGRO QUESTION

BOLIVAR, N. Y.—The officials have this week cut relief at they dare and to the bone. Had it not been for the State Troopers one recipient would have thrashed the official, and another man threw the relief slip handed him, back. This man was getting \$4 per week for a wife, two children and himself, which was small enough but to cut it \$1 a week was more than he could stand. All this in face of the fact that able-bodied men are supposed to work out their relief at the elaborate wages of 25 cents per hour. Fighting will be the only way they can expect relief. In talking with some I find them quite ready to organize, seeing their weakness when divided and individual.

Heard Oscar Ameringer speak on Technocracy last evening, and in my ignorance I can see their social-fascism and chauvinism. Also see how hard it is to get a socialist to see his misleaders, who talk revolutionary and vote reform. Never do they mention the unity of whites and colored, apparently not realizing "Labor in a white skin cannot be emancipated so long as labor in a black skin is branded" and that it is the most exploited, the most discriminated who make the drive out of this capitalist system to live a life of equality and abundance. But one satisfaction is, we know they will come to us some day, for without the leadership of the Communist Party their path will be dark. F. A. S.

Staten Islanders Plan Community Centers For Large Negro Population

Under leadership of Mrs. Dora Cole Norman, colored resident of Staten Island (Richmond Borough) got together Sunday, March 5, and worked out plans for a community council with centers for young people in various parts of the borough, where young people may have proper recreation under trained supervision.

The get-together meeting was held at Shiloh A. M. E. Zion Church, the Rev. O. D. Goodwin, pastor, with a large number of people from all parts of the Island in attendance. An interesting program was presented by Mrs. Nor-

man, which included addresses by Dr. Peyton F. Anderson, chairman of the Board of Management of the 135th Street Branch Y. M. C. A. and a member of the staff of Seaview Hospital of Staten Island; Mrs. Ernest R. Alexander, chairman of the Board of Management of the West 137th Street Branch Y. W. C. A.; Mrs. William G. Wilcox, a trustee of Tuskegee Institute and a native resident of Staten Island, Editor Fred R. Moore of The New York Age and Dr. E. R. Alexander.

Music was furnished for the occasion by the Junior Choir of Shiloh Church.

It was pointed out that there are now more than 10,000 Negroes living in Staten Island and that there is no recreational facilities for colored children of the various communities. All the speakers endorsed this movement and several made the suggestion that the churches of the various communities open their lecture room or basement for recreational activities until such time when funds had been secured for a building suitable for this purpose. The audience also showed its approval by making a generous contribution for the work. The ministers of the various churches gave cordial support to the movement.

After the meeting Mrs. Norman entertained the guest speakers at dinner in her beautiful home, 295 Davis avenue, West New Brighton, Tuscaloosa, Ala., News Wednesday, March 1, 1933

NEGROES IN NEW YORK

THERE is an element of irony as well as of tragedy in the desperate situation now confronting thousands of negroes in the most populous negro center in the United States, located along the Harlem River on the Island of Manhattan.

Hunger and hopelessness is the lot of many of these men, women and children. Induced to come North at a time when white labor was scarce, great numbers of these negroes are left stranded today without one ray of hope as to the future, and their presence presents a problem in New York that is of mounting concern to all who have anything to do with works of relief.

The problem is complicated by the fact that when jobs exist the last person to be hired is the negro. He is an outcast. There is none of the sympathetic feeling and understanding between the white man and the black man that exists in the South. There are certain jobs that the Southerner instinctively assigns to the negro, but it is not so in the North. There, no

matter how menial the task, he is thrown out if one of another race wants the place.

In an effort to do something to solve the problem, a movement has been launched to transport many of these negroes back to the South, and a good many are coming, but this cannot solve the problem for the multitude. Most of those who are coming back have some knowledge of the soil, are former farm hands, and this type is about the only one that it has been possible to provide for. Since the great movement of negroes into the North a new generation has grown up, a generation wholly ignorant of the problem of living upon the land, and to send such to the farm would be folly.

There probably are 200,000 negroes in New York that no back-to-the-farm movement will ever touch and their presence offers a problem that appears beyond solution. However, it is a self-imposed problem and sympathy is due the suffering blacks rather than the whites who brought the negroes there in order to turn a profit and without thought of the fact that trouble was being laid up for the future.

NEW YORK WORLD -

Telegram

JUN 3 1933

OGRE OF STARVATION.

THE World-Telegram has always been reluctant to criticize the administration of unemployment relief in the city, since to do so might tend to discourage contributions, every dollar of which has a tremendous meaning to the jobless families.

But reports continue persistently regarding unfairness, callousness and negligence on the part of city relief workers and also concerning the inadequacy of relief. No rents are being paid by the city. Evictions grow in numbers and in inhumaneness of hardship.

The city administration itself has awakened to the necessity of some sort of inquiry. An investigation by Accounts Commissioner Higgins has resulted in the dismissal of fifteen relief employees. Some were found to have criminal records. Welfare Commissioner Taylor says that the check-up of the relief investigators will be thorough.

This is a move in the right direction. But it is not comprehensive enough. A committee of distinguished clergymen and social workers last week, despairing of public action, undertook hearings on its own account and listened to stories of unemployment victims which were pitiful and heartrending.

Rabbi Sidney Goldstein at one of the hearings called the city's attitude toward evictions "utterly inhumane," saying:—

"We are convinced that the Mayor, Commissioner Frank J. Taylor, the bankers and others upon whom rests the responsibility should put an end to the cruel and outrageous conditions now being imposed upon the unemployed."

Witnesses told of abject suffering by their children and themselves while vainly waiting for help. An aged man who until a year ago worked for one company forty years said that the Home Relief Bureau gave him a \$7 food ticket every two weeks for the support of himself and his paralytic wife. He was two months behind with his rent, penniless and feared the threatened eviction might kill his wife. A Negro father said that his wife was ill and his five children were underfed. He had no money to buy milk for three-months-old twins. His gas and electricity had been turned off. Appeals for relief had for weeks brought no investigator.

So the stories ran until Dr. James Myers, industrial secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, declared:—"The committee is shocked and amazed at the frightful conditions revealed at these hearings. They reveal things which we never dreamed existed in this city despite our close connection with and knowledge of social work. A radical change is demanded somewhere."

We commend Welfare Commissioner Taylor and Commissioner of Accounts Higgins for their investigation of the investigators. But the whole system has got to be restudied, and restudied quickly. The misery is too great to tolerate delay.

If money enough is not being appropriated more must be found. This great city with its stupendous wealth cannot afford to permit one person, much less thousands,

to suffer not only from privations but from the constant dread of privation and of being thrown out into the street.

Not 'Migration' Swindle for Negroes, But Mass Struggle for Relief

"Tenants fight with the landlords and assault them. Today a landlord came in and said he tried to dispossess a tenant who owed \$540, and the neighbors crowded in and said, 'If you move one stick of furniture out of this man's flat we'll kill you!'"

Daily Worker
THE above statement attributed to James H. Hubert, director of the New York Urban League, in a feature article in Tuesday's N. Y. World-Telegram, relates to conditions in the great "Negro city" in the heart of the "white" city of New York. Nearly all of the 350,000 Negroes in New York City are crowded together in this segregated Black Ghetto in Harlem by the unwritten Jim Crow law of capitalism. The vast majority of them is composed of unemployed workers and their families. Hunger, cold and epidemic illness hold these people in a death grip. In several large tenement buildings starving Negro families are taking out the wooden doors and window frames and tearing up the wooden floors to burn for fuel. Funerals of starved Negro children occur daily. Children sit in a stupor in school unable to study, and many faint with hunger.

Families are piled in upon other families until two or three families live in a single bleak and cold flat in misery almost beyond description. The landlords of Harlem are among the most cold-blooded leeches that have ever preyed upon a helpless people. Mostly white landlords, but also Negro landlords prey upon their "own" people. "Jim Crow" is king in Harlem. The white landlords, by segregation, hold this great mass of population in an iron bound ring: Negroes generally must live in the Black Ghetto—and by this iron-bound restriction the landlords are able to raise the rent to staggering prices, forcing families to double up and triple up until nearly every square foot of floor is occupied as sleeping space. The Jim Crow law of segregation is profitable! And therefore a hoard of Negro landlords, real estate agents, rent collectors and shyster lawyers also prey upon these helpless victims of their "own color." A certain number of Negro landlords and related groups form the basis of a whole political cult in Harlem—the cult of toleration of all persecutions of the Negro people, because there is profit in the densely packed mass of Negro population that is forced to live in Harlem and to pay the Harlem price of double rent for unsanitary flats. A group of Negro business-men has grown up amidst this segregation which becomes the only basis upon which some storekeepers obtain trade; and among these also is found support for the Jim Crow segregation system. And segregation runs rampant. Even the well-to-do Negroes who profit in a material way by this system are themselves victims of brutish persecution, being excluded from hotels, theatres, restaurants, etc.

IN the midst of these suffering masses of humanity, ground down to the lowest ebb of suffering, organizations like the Urban League are operating at a profit. The social basis of such organizations as the Urban League and of the leading bureaucracy of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is to be found in this segregation-fed "prosperity"; but even this "prosperity" is shaking in the present economic crisis.

AND what does Mr. Hubert, head of the Urban League, say about this report, attributed to him, that "tenants fight with the landlords and assault them?" What does Mr. Hubert say when unemployed Negro families are about to be thrown out on to the streets in freezing days like these? Does the chief of this "Negro" organization bleed at heart for the women and children who are thrown out?

We do not know whether the capitalist sheet has correctly quoted Mr. Hubert, and we know that the "World-Telegram" is capable of distortion. But according to that paper, Mr. Hubert's heart bleeds for the poor white landlord who is failing to collect his \$540!

The story goes on to unspeakable slanders against the Negro people as a whole and against the Harlem Negro tenants in particular. When the Negro neighbors refused to allow the landlord to "move one stick of furniture out of this man's flat"—instead of applauding these courage-

ous and self-respecting people, Mr. Hubert is quoted by the newspaper as saying:

"The landlord was a white man. Things like that cause race riots." This is, of course, nothing else than the old lie that "the Negro is to blame for race riots!" The Negroes should not oppose the white man landlord, according to the story, because race riots arise out of Negroes opposing the white man!

Then proceed further shameless slanders such as:

"The principal outdoor sport of a lot of boys up here is snatching pocketbooks."

Of course this is the old lie which attempts to justify the habitual police persecution of Negroes on the ground that Negroes are especially given to crime. The remarks attributed to Hubert enlarge on this, further, with the old alibi about the Negroes who "still gamble on the numbers." And more about a Negro lad who when his family was starving "stole a lot of groceries," and so forth, until it is clear that the stuff has a purpose.

And, sure enough, the yarn winds up with what solution!

DOES the interview attributed to Mr. Hubert demand anything for the starving Negro people who are suffering and dying in Harlem under the most fiendish persecution through unemployment through no fault of their own? No. We are told we must save the white millionaire landlords from any burden and cost!

The remedy, according to this yarn, is "migration!"

With the doubtful statement that "approximately 60 per cent of Harlem's population came from southern farms," Mr. Hubert is quoted as saying that the remedy is for them to go back to the southern farms! And we are told that "forty families live on a 600-acre tract in Gordon County, north Georgia, owned by Roland Hayes, the Negro singer."

Unless he is misquoted, Mr. Hubert's "remedy" in other words, is not to fight for Unemployment Insurance, which is the natural right of these Negro masses and which they can obtain by proper organization and struggle, but to kick them out of their homes at the behest of the landlords, and to ship them wholesale to the south on "half rate railroad tickets" to be dumped in obscure Georgia localities to starve!

SUCH is the "leadership" generally that the Negro masses of Harlem are afflicted with!

Whether Mr. Hubert really takes this position, or is misquoted, we don't know. But if he does not, he should say so. Many other "leaders" are trying to divert the masses of Harlem Negroes from the struggle for food, clothing and shelter for their families.

The Daily Worker calls upon the Negro masses of Harlem to come forth and assert their rights! Negroes of Harlem, organize! The Daily Worker, organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, earnestly calls the attention of the New York Unemployed Councils to the situation and the attempt to deceive and betray the Harlem Negroes with bunk about "migration." The mass suffering of the people of Harlem must be met immediately with a rapid campaign of organization of Unemployed Councils.

NEGROES of Harlem! Join in the great mass demonstration of Negro and white workers on March 4 which will place before the heartless ruling class of this country the demands of the masses without the granting of which your children will die of hunger and cold!

All out in Harlem on March 4!

HARLEM'S FALSE FRONT.

Harlem, the particular paradise to which thousands of southern negroes have been attracted during the past decade, is pictured by the New York Herald Tribune as being far from the haven for the oppressed that it is reputed to be by those who seek to entice the negroes away from their homes south of the Mason and Dixon line.

On the other hand, according to this newspaper, it is the "hungriest, unhealthiest, most depression-ridden section in Greater New York . . . and concealed behind its rows of trim houses, and masked

easy access to the larders of the white people whom so many of the race serve as house servants.

Commenting that "Harlem would probably gladly sell for a song its superficial elegance in exchange for a little cornfield happiness," the Memphis Commercial Appeal goes on to observe—

The southern negro does not put on much of a front. The average raiment does not even pretend to approach sartorial elegance, but he is an infinitely happier and less burdened citizen than his brother in Harlem. For most there is work if they care to accept it, and not many of them are really hungry long.

Years of trial and tribulation in the north have convinced thousands of southern negroes that the full dinner pail exists for them nowhere else as it does in this section—and that the fine raiment and other attractions of life for the negro in the great industrial centers do not make up for the contentment, security and solid comfort that is theirs for the asking in the south.

It is typical of the race that, having learned the mistake they have made, they are coming "home" each year by the thousands, and the proof of their wisdom is demonstrated by the warm welcome they are receiving from the "white folks" they deserted for the chimera of wealth in less sympathetic and understanding communities.

by the sartorial splendor of its inhabitants, are more misery and despair than may be found in any other neighborhood of the city."

Harlem is further pictured as "all front and no depth, where clothes are fine, but stomachs are empty"—a condition, as every southerner knows, exactly the reverse of the status of the negro in the south. Southern negroes may not be well clothed and their homes may be humble, but, taken as a group, they are as well fed as any of the great middle classes of American citizens—a state of affairs that is contributed to very largely by their

Negro Welfare League Proud Of Its Year's Record

An organization about which most Elizabeth Citizens know very little or absolutely nothing is the Negro Civic and Welfare League, which is striving for the uplift and betterment of the Negro in Elizabeth City. Its officers this week made public the results of the work of the League in 1932, which are as follows:

1. During the early summer, local field labor was placed at a serious disadvantage due to the unethical and unconstitutional importation of labor from South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. The local authorities apparently were at a loss as to how to adjust the matter. However, they were in harmony with the local protests. The Civic League, thru one of its members, made secret investigations and reported first-hand facts to Lieutenant Oxley, divisional head of Negro Welfare in North Carolina. The results were highly satisfactory and with the support of the State, there is little probability of a recurrence of this problem.

2. The Civic League in August was the host to the teachers of the State Normal school at a luncheon and outing.

3. The League was instrumental in securing street showers and a recreational center for the colored children of the town.

4. Thru the efforts of the League, the Negro populace of Elizabeth City was afforded the opportunity of hearing an address by Congressman Oscar Depriest.

5. The League investigated Federal emergency relief as affecting the Negro, and the results were favorable.

6. Food was distributed to several needy groups during the Christmas season.

The above accomplishments, from a financial point of view, may not seem impressive, but from a humanitarian angle one can readily vision a city where the Negro is making outstanding studies in the direction

of real democracy and human uplift.

"Several members of our local Negro populace have refused to join the League," says J. Givens Harris, president. "The refusal of participation has been attributed to a selfish motive or to gross negligence on the part of most individuals. To the former, I am asking that you forget self long enough to be of help to the other fellow. To the latter, I suggest that you create more interest in humanitarian projects."

"There is one other point I desire to stress, yet such should not find a place on our program. There is, no doubt, a little prejudice in the minds of some characters due to certain office holders. Why not leave locked up in your attic forms of prejudice and make this our Civic League, the best in the world, at least to our personal gratification."

"Much credit is due Dr. G. W. Cardwell, our first president, for his wise council during the first year of the organization's life. The generosity of Mr. W. O. Carden must not be overlooked, neither the offer of Dr. E. L. Hoffer, who no doubt will frown upon this seeming publicity. Dr. Hoffer offered to give dollar for dollar realized by the League for the purchase of playground equipment for the colored children of Elizabeth City."

"I make this as a challenge to every Negro of Elizabeth City to become affiliated with the Civic League, and by so doing you will do your bit towards helping the other fellow and making your city a better place in which to live. The League is a civic and welfare organization, having no paid officials, and our funds go for the purpose of helping the less fortunate."

Officers for the current year are J. Givens Harris, president; Prof W. C. Hunnicut, vice president; W. Bowser, secretary; W. O. Carden treasurer and Rev. C. Carter, chaplain

Winston Salem, N. C.
JOURNAL

JAN 22 1933

Commends Gardens In Local Negro Schools

To the Editor of The Journal and the Sentinel:

Much is being said now about education, children, fundamental values, etc. I am thinking of the double value of our gardens in the Negro schools and communities.

For two years the Negro school children have been given seeds and instruction in the planting and culture of gardens. This has been reported in detail but a little contemplation is in line with our summing up of a year's civic accomplishments. Last spring seeds were given for 3,233 school gardens. These were all given an average worth of \$2 each. That was a low minimum. The cultural value to the child's life cannot be estimated. The seeds cost \$100. Do you think it a fair profit?

These seeds were distributed by L. R. Poindexter with assistance from the Rescue Mission. Besides these 3,233 vacant lot gardens were planted by the unemployed, covering about 20 acres. The estimated value of these plots was \$15 each, by judges who knew such values. This does not include 1,745 home gardens that were reported to the garden committee and were not valued at all. This does not include winter gardens which were planted on practically all these places. Bushels of food was canned and dried for winter use off these gardens. Most of these plots are being prepared for planting now and others are coming in.

The crime that has been prevented by keeping minds and hands busy and the self respect that was stimulated and protected cannot be estimated in gold or silver.

There was no flag waving or bugle blasts surrounding these gardens—it was quietly done but we wonder if a little horn blowing would be amiss.

These Negroes, under the direction of capable captains, deserve the applause of every citizen in Winston-Salem. The children merit special praise because they were loyal to every suggestion given them. Work like this should be reported and given credit for in school just as much as sewing and cooking inside the walls. Why not?

—MRS. J. E. SILLS,

Winston-Salem, N. C.,
Jan. 21, 1933.

Winston Salem, N. C.
JOURNAL

FEB 3 1933

Results of Negro Garden Project

Winston-Salem is known far and wide as an industrial city prominent in the production of a variety of commodities. Such a city ordinarily would not be expected to accomplish anything prodigious in the way of producing vegetables, but it has done this very thing. Last year a gardening project was started among the Negroes. The Rev. H. C. Jones assumed general direction. The State College extension service contributed \$150 to buy garden seeds. The city gave an equal amount.

Negroes responded readily, 2,068 gardens were planted and tended during the summer. Of these, 37 per cent. were good; 42 per cent. were fair, while the rest, or twenty-one per cent., were poor. The average cost of a garden was figured at \$6.16, the average value at \$15, the average profit being \$8.84. This amounts to a profit of \$176.80 to the acre.

This achievement is of peculiar significance in a State, the climate and soil of which are so favorable to the production of vegetables, yet a State that imports large quantities of foodstuffs that could be produced from its own land.

This Negro gardening enterprise has attracted State-wide attention and it will be copied in many other places this year.

Negroes, and white people as well, should be encouraged to do more and better gardening this year.

Charlotte, N. C. News
Sunday, February 5, 1933

Complete Plans For Recreation Institute Here

Negro Institute Will Begin

Tuesday Afternoon at Biddleville Community Center—Three Weeks.

Plans for the negro recreation institute, which will begin Tuesday afternoon at the Biddleville community center and continue for three weeks, were completed at a meeting of the institute staff yesterday at the city hall.

George L. Johnson, negro music organizer of the National Recreation association, who will organize and direct a gigantic negro musical festival, attended the meeting.

A chorus of at least 500 voices will be organized and will present a unique program at the city armory the night of February 27. Rehearsals, directed by Johnson, will be held Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday nights.

The negro recreation institute, under the direction of Walter J. Cartier, superintendent of the park and recreation commission, will begin Tuesday afternoon, and a session will also be held that night. Programs will be presented Tuesday and Thursday nights for the next three weeks.

Mr. Cartier will have charge of instruction in social-recreation activities and Johnson will instruct in the musical phases of recreational programs. Others of the staff, who have volunteered their services are: Helen Pethel, folk games; Ethel Lewis and Rev. F. C. Shirley, active games; Denita Little and Willie B. Daniels, sewing; Grace Anderson and Susan Prince, story telling; Hattie Williams and Jimmie Gaddy, handicraft.

The "Voice of Charlotte" program to be broadcast tomorrow at 9:30 P. M. by radio station WBT, will be devoted to this institute. Negro singers will present a program and Johnson will be heard in solo numbers.

Charlotte, N. C. News
Sunday, February 5, 1933

Negro Teachers Overpay Their Relief Pledges

Giving \$47 where they had pledged only \$40, the negro school teachers of Mecklenburg county yesterday turned over the full amount—plus seven dollars—of their pledges to Charles F. Gilmore, executive secretary of the United Welfare federation.

Payment was made through Frank A. Edmonson, county superintendent. Other contributors to the fall relief drive have also paid their pledges in full. Mr. Gilmore said today, and many are making the first payment, which they promised for February 1.

Greensboro N. C. News
Tuesday, February 26, 1933

ORGANIZE COMMITTEE FOR NEGROES IN DRIVE

Supervises About 200 City and
County Units, "Better Homes
In America" Campaign.

SUSIE JONES CHAIRMAN

Organization of the North Carolina state committee for negroes in the "Better Homes in America" campaign was announced here yesterday by Susie W. Jones, chairman, and Flenmie P. Kittrell, secretary, both of Bennett college.

The state committee supervises approximately 200 units in the various counties and cities of the state. Letters have gone out from the chairman to the various units with the aim "to stimulate and develop the art of home making." April 23 to 30 has been set as Better Homes week and during that period the campaign will be intensified.

Objectives are set up in every community as follows: A general clean-up campaign, home improvement at minimum expense, gardens, flowers and vegetables for every home, home-made equipment for playgrounds in each community and talks, conferences, plays and demonstrations to stress better home relationships.

The movement has behind it some of the leading negro citizens in the state. In addition to the chairman, who is wife of President David D. Jones, of Bennett college, the executive committee consists of the following: Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Sedalia; Dr. G. E. Davis, Raleigh; W. B. Harrison, Dazelle Lowe, J. W. Mitchell, A. W. Murray and S. B. Simmons, of A. and T. college, Greensboro; Flenmie P. Kittrell, Bennett college, Greensboro; L. A. Oxley, Raleigh; O. R. Pope, Rocky Mount, and H. L. Trigg, Raleigh.

The advisory committee, representing leading negro schools of the state, is as follows: Dr. F. D. Bluford, president of A. and T. college, Greensboro; J. H. Bias, Elizabeth City; Dr. C. S. Brown, of Winton; J. A. Cotton, Henderson; L. S. Cozart, Concord; Dr. W. C. Gold, Raleigh; Annie E. Holland, Raleigh; David D. Jones, president of Bennett college, Greensboro; Dr. I. I. Johnson, New Bern; Bishop L. W. Kyles, Winston-Salem; Dr. I. Miller, Asheville; Dr. William Stuart Nelson, Raleigh; Bertha Richards, Raleigh; Dr. W. E. Ricks, Kings Mountain; Dr. C. G. Shaw, Oxford; Dr. E. E. Smith, Fayetteville; Dr. Charles Stewart, Kittrell; Dr. W. J. Trent, Salisbury; Dr. J. C. Wright, Bricks; Dr. N. C. Newbold, Raleigh.

Statesville, N. C. Record
Friday, February 17, 1933

Colored School Teachers 100 Percent in Red Cross

Dr. Wallace Hoffmann, president of the Iredell county chapter of the American Red Cross, states

that the faculty of Morningside school (colored) is 100 per cent enrolled in the Red Cross. Prof. C. W. Foushee is at the head of this school, and his interest in Red Cross work is reflected in the fact that all of his teachers have shown their interest by enrolling. Approximately seventy memberships in the Red Cross have voluntarily been taken among the colored people of Statesville and the county.

"PARADISE FOR NEEDY" BECKONS TO NEGROES

Taxi Service in Englewood Brings
Indigent from South to Share
in Town Relief

Englewood, N. J.—The existence of a well-organized system for the importation of indigent Negroes from Bennettsville, S. C., to Englewood, at the rate of \$10 a person

has been discovered by the Emergency Relief Administration of this city, Jacob F. Blankenhorn, president of the Common Council, revealed as the result of a report made by the relief committee.

Since August, 1932, about 150 Southern Negroes have been brought to Englewood through a special taxi-service started by an Englewood Negro who obtains his passengers by describing Englewood as a paradise to the needy, a community where so much wealth exists that no one goes hungry or unclothed, the Common Council revealed.

Englewood has a Negro population of 2,600, and the new comers are assimilated by friendly families who immediately seek to get their new friends relief through the city.

There is no legal action available to halt the practice so that only one method is open to the administrators of relief, according to J. Archie Thompson, chairman of the committee which passes on the worthiness of families for relief, and that is to deny relief not only to these newcomers, but likewise to the families who harbor them. In January the relief administration turned down 347 families, of whom 188 were Negro families, Mr. Thompson said. Included in these were many families who had housed newcomers from Bennettsville.

The taxi service has been bringing new Negroes at the rate of twelve to fifteen a month, the relief administration asserts, and its investigators have been kept busy ferretting them out from among the Negro population here.

Siler City, N. C. News
Thursday, February 23, 1933

Local Colored Man Appointed Chmn. Better Homes Com.

J. W. Groves, Jr., To Look
After Interests of Col-
ored People In Chatham
County.

J. W. Groves, Jr., of Siler City, has received notice from Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Better Homes in America, of appointment as chairman of the Better Homes in America Committee for colored citizens of Chatham county.

Every colored family in the community will no doubt be interested in the Better Homes movement which was founded with the help of President Hoover in 1922. He served as chairman of the board of directors until he entered the White House, when this chairmanship was taken over by Secretary Wilbur. Better Homes committees are being established throughout the nation to arouse interest in the improvement of homes and to organize local civic groups to help each family to information concerning the best ways of taking the next steps in improving their own homes. The headquarters of Better Homes in America, which is supported by philanthropic gifts, and has no commercial connections, is in Washington under the direction of Dr. James Ford as executive director.

Of the 9,772 committees observing National Better Homes Week in the spring of last year 1,431 were colored. In several of the excellent educational programs which were considered worthy of prizes and honorable mention by the Committee on Awards the active cooperation of colored citizens was secured. It is probable that even a larger number will have programs of contests, lectures, tours, exhibits and demonstration houses in preparation for the next National Better Homes Week which is from April 23 to 30th, 1933.

Programs for the repair of old houses and for the encouragement

of remodeling and modernization will receive special emphasis this year. Many improvements of home premises can be made by the family in their own free time. Unemployed labor can be given employment in the making of more elaborate improvements. All efforts of this sort will help to render homes more healthful and attractive: will help to keep up the values of property and serve to enhance the community's reputation for high standards. Many thousands of homes were improved during the recent campaign, and it is expected that a much larger number of homes will be rendered more convenient and livable by the campaign of 1933.

Rich Square, N. C. Times
Thursday, February 2, 1933

Investment of \$300.00 Yields \$47,000 Income

Gardening Project Among Winston-
Salem Negroes Highly Successful

How an investment of \$300 grew into a community income of more than \$47,000 was revealed at Winston Salem in a report by H. C. Jones, local Negro farm agent.

The report was addressed to Dean I. O. Schaub, head of the agricultural extension service at N. C. State College at Raleigh.

Jones was appointed as special garden agent to work among unemployed Negroes last spring. The extension service put \$150 into the work and the city of Winston Salem appropriated a similar amount.

Jones worked for about three months giving supervision to a gardening project among Negro residents.

During that time 2,068 gardens were arranged with adult Negroes and 3,230 among boys and girls. Of all the plots planted about 37 per cent were good gardens and 42 per cent medium. Twenty-one per cent was classed as poor.

The cost per garden averaged

\$6.16 and the average value of the vegetables produced in each garden amounted to \$15

This left a profit of \$8.84 to the garden with a profit per acre of \$176.80. The total profit from the venture amounted to \$46,860, figuring the vegetables at the current market prices then existing.

C. R. Hudson, of N. C. State College, in charge of extension work among Negroes, said this example of aiding a helpless people to help themselves had proved of great value as an object lesson over North Carolina and will stimulate more work of this kind in 1933.

Asheboro, N. C. Courier
April 6, 1933

Chairmen Selected By Colored People Better Homes Week

Chairman for the various communities of the county have been named, with few exceptions, for the campaign for "Better Homes" week among the colored people during April 23 - 30, according to announcement from the county chairman, C. A. Barrett. In a call meeting of local chairmen and interested workers along with the county teachers last Saturday, a large number met at the Randolph County Training School and studied the details of the campaign. All teachers, chairmen and workers went away inspired to make the campaign a success.

Following is a list of chairmen selected: Ethel McCoy, Lonnie Harshaw, Fannie Brooks, Columbus Birkhead, Sylvanus Luck, Nora Smith, E. Jeffries, Thomas C. Laughlin, L. L. Foster, Sarah Staley, E. J. Craven, Mead Lynn and Calvin Bright.

Objectives of the campaign are: General clean up, home improvement at minimum cost, garden, flowers, play grounds, stress home relations, create finer home interest, stress health, wise use of money, wise use of leisure, proper food, clothing, etc.

WINSTON-SALEM N C SENTINEL
FEBRUARY 24, 1933

Good Work Continues

Away back in 1822 a group of women at Home Moravian Church realized some provision should be made for the spiritual welfare of the Negroes. So these women, sixty-four, according to the official register, organized into the Woman's Missionary Society. That was more than a hundred years ago, but from one generation to another this work has been carried on successfully, and some extensions have been made to include projects in South Africa.

The work was started when the Negroes were slaves or domestic help. But this work has not ceased in interest even though the city has been greatly developed, the number of Negroes has been vastly increased and the city has grown from a tiny village to one of the largest in the state. What is of particular interest is that they have a white pastor, and that some of the finest men and women in the Moravian Church takes an active part in the church work regularly.

The city has many distinctions. Now we are reminded that the oldest organization of women was established right in the heart of Salem, and that for more than a century it has been serving continuously.

The organization has chosen well when it has decided to again have as its head Miss Adelaide Fries.

Winston-Salem News
Thursday, February 16, 1933

LIFE'S PATHOS

A local colored school boy, who has been given his meals in payment of county. It was decided then to try little chores done for white neighbors to raise \$1200. as a total for all has consistently refused to eat on the the colored schools. At the meeting Sunday afternoon the school turned over to Miss McQueen the sum of \$453.15. This was the first report made and it is considered a good showing for the schools. Shawtown raised \$75.00 of the amount.

The Supervisor of colored schools, Mrs. Herring presided. Lieut. Oxley of Raleigh was present and made the principal address. He was presented by Dr. Codrington of Dunn. The funds were turned over to Miss McQueen by William Steele,

the roll was called. Investigation revealed that he has been "mothering" his sick mother, who lay at home helpless with rheumatism. "He always has divided from a little one. He wants me to have the cake and him keep the bread," the mother exclaimed.

Lillington, N. C. News
Thursday, February 16, 1933

NEGROES RAISE NEAT SUM FOR WELFARE FUND

MASS MEETING SUNDAY AT
SHAWTOWN AT WHICH \$453.
15 WAS TURNED OVER TO
WELFARE SUPT.

A county-wide meeting of the colored people was held at Shawtown school Sunday afternoon at three o'clock. A large crowd was present. Many could not get into the building.

The purpose of the meeting was to receive reports from the colored schools of the county indicating the amount of funds raised by each school for relief funds. Some weeks ago a meeting was held at Shawtown school at which each colored school decided to try to raise a specified amount to be turned over

to the welfare department of the county. It was decided then to try little chores done for white neighbors to raise \$1200. as a total for all the colored schools. At the meeting Sunday afternoon the school turned over to Miss McQueen the sum of \$453.15. This was the first report made and it is considered a good showing for the schools. Shawtown raised \$75.00 of the amount.

The Supervisor of colored schools, Mrs. Herring presided. Lieut. Oxley of Raleigh was present and made the principal address. He was presented by Dr. Codrington of Dunn. The funds were turned over to Miss McQueen by William Steele,

the president of the colored P. T. A. of the county.

All of the speakers made splendid addresses. A most successful musical program was rendered by some of the schools of the county.

The leaders in the movement were well pleased with the results of the efforts of the colored people to provide some relief funds for this critical period. They are to be congratulated on the showing made.

Elizabeth City, N. C. Independent
Friday, March 17, 1933

Must Help Feed Themselves or Go Without Help

If the folks in Perquimans who have been receiving federal aid do not plant a garden—that is, those who have a place and an opportunity to do so, it is going to be just too bad for them later on when they ask for further aid. They are not going to be given help.

Two hundred and sixty-five packages of free seed are in the hands of the agents, ready for distribution. Some have already been distributed. They are to be given out at once, upon application of those who are unable to buy seed.

G. C. Buck, vocational agriculture teacher at the Perquimans high school, is chairman of a committee, which includes Miss Maude Pridgen, teacher of home economics at the high school, Walter J. Thompson, principal of the Hertford colored school, and K. A. Williams, teacher of vocational agriculture of the Winfall colored school, which will help in the distribution of the seeds, all applications to be passed upon by Charles E. Johnson or Mrs. E. Leigh Winslow, in charge of the Federal relief work in Perquimans.

The seeds are not to be given out and the matter dropped there. The men of this committee are to keep in touch with those to whom free seeds are given, and the gardens will be checked. Advice and instructions will be given by these men familiar with agricultural work, and a chart will be given to each person receiving seeds to show the proper time in this section for the planting of the seeds, and giving further instructions with reference to cultivation.

A community garden is being

planned for the Perquimans high school, where the needy of the town will be supplied with garden produce.

Winston-Salem News
Tuesday, March 23, 1933

BETTER HOMES DRIVE PLANNED BY NEGROES

Statewide Program Is Worked
Out By Committees, It
Is Announced.

DEFINITE PLANS MADE

The North Carolina state committee of the Better Homes Movement in America among the negroes has worked out an interesting program, statewide in effect, it was learned yesterday. Definite plans for raising the standards of the homes have already been formulated by the advisory and executive committees, composed of representatives from various walks of life, it was said.

Guilford county has representation on both committees and plans are being made for an elaborate program of home improvement in this county.

These committees of the North Carolina committee of the Better Homes Movement in America have arranged the program preparatory to the celebration of the Better Homes week, April 23 to 30. The object of the committees is to determine the needs of the various communities and organize better homes campaigns around such needs. It is believed that practically all of the objectives which have been devised by the committees are in the reach of every community. Some of the minimum objectives set up are: A general clean-up campaign, home improvement at minimum expense, gardens, flowers and vegetables for every home, homemade equipment for playgrounds, talks, conferences, plays and demonstrations to stress better home relationships.

The committees have not only set up the objectives but devised means by which these objectives may be materialized. Plans are being put forth to make the program as a whole a practical and beneficial one.

The goal of the committees is to create a finer interest in homemaking, since the home is considered the greatest socializing unit. It is the desire to give, wherever possible, information in

living, wise use of special attention to relationships in the community. also the desire to try to improve the things that are being done, the regular routine of living, purchasing and providing foods, purchasing and renovating clothing, and cleaning and improving homes.

PERCENT OF POPULATION RECEIVING FEDERAL RELIEF

News Letter 3-15-33
 In the following table, based on data released by the State Director of Federal Relief Funds, the counties are ranked according to percent of total population receiving federal relief funds in January 1933. The December percents are given in the parallel column.

Stanly makes the best showing with only 6.29 percent of the population drawing relief. Anson, next door to Stanly, ranks last with 59.18 percent of the population classed as destitute.

State total of families aided with federal relief funds in January 158,000, or 22 percent of all families in the state. The total for December was 125,000 families, or 38,000 fewer than were aided in January.

Rank	County	Percent December	Percent January
1	Stanly	5.5	6.29
2	Wilkes	14.2	9.37
3	Macon	7.2	10.24
4	Pasquotank	13.5	10.93
5	Lincoln	4.8	11.22
6	Caldwell	12.8	13.29
7	Alamance	10.6	13.83
8	Randolph	6.9	13.96
9	Rutherford	9.9	14.09
10	Gaston	9.8	14.73
11	Camden	10.3	15.65
12	Orange	14.5	15.66
13	Davidson	13.4	15.68
14	Gates	10.9	15.70
15	Catawba	15.3	15.76
16	Forsyth	13.6	16.00
17	Davie	14.0	16.02
18	Yancey	10.7	16.31
19	Greene	10.6	16.46
20	Alexander	16.2	16.48
21	Jackson	13.3	16.84
22	Onslow	9.3	16.94
23	Alleghany	14.5	16.95
24	Perquimans	17.6	17.01
25	Burke	11.2	17.07
26	Hertford	11.1	17.35
27	Dare	17.7	17.53
28	Harnett	21.1	17.96
29	Cleveland	13.1	17.97
30	Guilford	11.4	18.37
31	Rockingham	17.9	18.43
32	Swain	13.2	18.85
33	Buncombe	19.8	18.91
34	Yadkin	5.7	19.24
35	Union	13.1	19.76
36	Chowan	11.9	20.07
37	Nash	9.0	20.13
38	Henderson	12.9	20.23
39	Haywood	16.3	20.43
40	Franklin	28.4	20.62
41	Rowan	16.4	20.85
42	Durham	16.6	20.94
43	Halifax	16.0	21.03
44	Hyde	18.7	21.11
45	Currituck	13.7	21.61
46	Ashe	14.1	21.86

47	McDowell	8.3	22.18
48	Madison	6.6	22.65
49	Cabarrus	34.1	22.77
50	Stokes	21.6	23.18

Thursday, March 23, 1933

Colored People To Give Attention To Home Improvement

C. A. Barrett, Local Chairman of The Movement, Calls Meeting For Saturday Apr. 1

C. A. Barrett has received notice from Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Better Homes in America, of appointment as chairman of the Better Homes in America Committee for the colored citizens of Randolph county.

Every colored family in the community will no doubt be interested in the Better Homes movement which was founded with the help of President Hoover in 1922. He served as chairman of the Board of Directors until he entered the White House when this chairmanship was taken over by Secretary Wilbur. Better Homes committees are being established throughout the Nation to arouse interest in the improvement of homes and to organize local civic groups to help each family to information concerning the best ways of taking the next steps in improving their own homes. The headquarters of Better Homes in America, which is supported by philanthropic gifts, and has no commercial connections, is in Washington under the direction of Dr. James Ford as Executive Director.

Of the 9,772 committees observing National Better Homes Week in the spring of last year 1,431 were colored. In several of the excellent educational programs which were considered worthy of prizes and honorable mentions by the Committee on Awards the active cooperation of colored citizens was secured. It is probable that even a larger number will have programs of contests, lectures, tours, exhibits and demonstration houses in preparation for the next National Better Homes Week, which is from April 23 to 30, 1933.

Programs for the repair of old houses and for the encouragement of remodeling and modernization will receive special emphasis this year. Many improvements of home premises can be made by the family in their own free time. Unemployed labor can be given employment in the making

97	Bladen	44.5	47.72
98	Tyrrell	45.5	56.68
99	Beaufort	50.9	58.97
100	Anson	54.0	59.18

ing of the more elaborate improvements. All efforts of this sort will help to render homes more healthful and attractive; will help to keep up values of property and serve to enhance the community's reputation for high standards. Many thousands of homes were improved during the recent campaign, and it is expected that a much larger number of homes will be rendered more convenient and livable by the campaign of 1933.

All colored teachers of the county, local community chairmen, ministers, and all interested people will meet at the Randolph County Training School Saturday morning, April 1st, at 10:30 o'clock, to go into details of the campaign as well as to discuss some school work.

163 ATTEND WELFARE INST. AT RALEIGH, N.C.
Alfred Anderson

RALEIGH, N.C.—The eighth annual Public Welfare Institute sponsored by the Division of Negro Welfare of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare was held at St. Augustine's College May 1-2, with 163 Negro leaders from 43 North Carolina counties in attendance.

Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley, director of the Division of Negro Welfare and Federal Relief Organization, presided. The conference theme, "Intelligent Planning for Constructive Relief," was studied. Resolutions were adopted which pointed out that "relief and relief work have led us into the problems of social adjustment peculiar to our group and more deep seated than problems of relief during a period of recovery from a disastrous social situation, such as unemployment.... For the constructive administration of present funds, and for effective work in the presence of decreased or discontinued Federal Funds we are asking for trained county welfare agents, farm agents, public health nurses."

"Colored workers are best fitted for colored work," was a statement set forth by one of the speakers, Dr. Roy M. Brown, technical supervisor in the Governor's Office

of Relief. On the basis of this statement, which, the resolutions indicated, was accepted "as far more than mere opinion" the conference requested more welfare workers. It was urged "that our workers in this state work courageously, patiently, and tactfully with our local authorities to bring about an equitable scale for workers with identical training, work assignments and within the same agency."

Other Speakers

Among other prominent speakers appearing on the program were: Mrs. W. T. Bost, the commissioner of public welfare; Miss Nancy L. Austin, district field supervisor of relief; George H. Lawrence, supervisor of field work of the Division of Public Welfare of the University of North Carolina; Charles A. Sheffield, assistant to the director of agricultural extension at State College; Miss Flemma P. Kittrell, secretary of the N.C. state committee for Negroes;

Mrs. Dazelle Foster Lowe, district home demonstration agent of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Miss Jimmie Parker, case worker of the Associated Charities of Raleigh; Mrs. L. B. Yancet, Jeannes supervisor of Vance county; the Rev. R. T. Weatherby, chairman of the Negro advisory committee at Greensboro, and Felix Grisette, director of public relations for the governor's office, also spoke.

FEDERAL RELIEF IN NORTH CAROLINA

DESTITUTE FAMILIES

The State Director of Federal relief funds reports that during the month of January there were one hundred and fifty-eight thousand families in the state who received aid from these funds. These families are classed as destitute, or unable to get along without financial assistance. There were thirty-eight thousand more families receiving aid in January than in December.

The estimate is that twenty-two percent of all families in the state are receiving help from the Federal relief funds. This assumes five members to the family.

The percent of the population destitute, assuming that all who are receiving relief are destitute, varies from 6.29 percent in Stanly county to 59.18 percent in Anson county. It is interesting to note that these two are adjoining counties, and pretty much alike in most respects. Why so few are destitute in Stanly, and so many in Anson, we do not profess to know. In fact there are very few conclusions that one can draw about relative destitution in different parts of the state, except that there appears to be more in the eastern part, which is agricultural, than in the western part, which is industrial. This is rather strange except that the eastern part contains most of the Negroes and farm tenants, and engages in a system of farming that is never to be commended, and is especially perilous during periods such as this. The lower Cape Fear country makes the worst showing, and the western part of the Piedmont the best showing.

Onslow and Pender lie side by side, and are as alike as two peas. Yet Onslow has few drawing relief, while in Pender forty percent of the population is reported to be receiving help from Federal funds.

Macon and Pasquotank are as much unlike as day and night, yet the percents reported destitute are about the same.

Randolph is a self-sufficing farming county; Gaston a great textile center. Yet the percents receiving relief are about the same.

There is much more reported destitution in Polk than in Rutherford which is just the opposite of what one would expect. And so it goes for the entire state.

It may be that some counties are well-staffed to discover those who are destitute and to minister to their needs. Other counties may have just as much destitution, but the cases are not receiving attention. If sixty percent of the people in Anson are destitute, then there is much suffering in Stanly that needs to be discovered.

The rank of the counties probably depends more on how well they are staffed to take care of the needy than on how much destitution actually exists. The counties with well-staffed welfare departments probably report more destitute families. On the other hand, counties with make-shift staffs may be passing out a great deal of relief to persons who are not actually in need.

The State Director, his staff, and the corps of workers throughout the state are doing the best they can under the circumstances. It is fortunate that North Carolina has a capablely staffed State Department of Public Welfare and so many county welfare units. Few states in America are so well-equipped to administer Federal relief funds and to care for the destitute as North Carolina.

The money is apportioned among the several states on the basis of need, and a grant is made to a state only on application of the governor pointing out that a need exists beyond the capacity of the state and local community to meet. These federal appropriations are not outright grants but are charged against further federal-aid road appropriations and begin to be deductible in 1935. The state in turn can follow either one of two policies: It can loan the money to cities and counties or make outright grants. In North Carolina the advances to the

local communities are grants. Up to February first, the appropriations to North Carolina amounted to \$3,030,000.

These funds are not designed to replace but only to supplement local relief funds. They may be expended in direct cash relief or as work relief. The latter is preferable, and is generally the basis of relief whenever the destitute persons are able-bodied. About three-fourths of the sum received to date has been spent for work relief.

There are two points of view as to the proper kind of work to be done. Some believe that the funds should be expended on work that otherwise would not be done, or at any time in the near future, such as beautification projects—and thus not interfere with the recovery of business activity. Others believe that the workers paid from these funds may properly be employed in repair and reconstruction work that has been neglected because of depleted tax revenues. Actually the funds are being used for both kinds of work.

Finally an effort is being made to use the funds as a stimulus to the establishment of a more balanced and independent mode of life on the part of those now employed. Thus landlords are being urged to cooperate with the relief agencies in getting the tenants to cultivate gardens and food crops.

Even though the existence of welfare departments in most of the counties and cities of North Carolina facilitated the wise expenditure of the federal relief funds, there is danger that their availability may have a pauperizing effect on both the beneficiaries and the local governments. Severe as is the distress, the federal funds appear bountiful in comparison with the sum that otherwise would have been available, and may produce certain bad after-effects. In the first place, it may cause certain individuals and families to continue to look to the government for subsistence. On the other hand, the availability of the federal funds for a time may injure the morale of the local charities.

Generous as are the federal funds, they are not sufficient in amount to provide, nor do time and facilities permit, case work methods and thorough-going programs of family rehabilitation. Nevertheless the need was unusually acute, involving many families that are not normally charity cases, and the federal aid has undoubtedly mitigated the distress that is so widespread. About one-fifth of the population of the state is now receiving relief.

Asheboro, N. C. Tribune
April 20, 1933

BETTER HOMES" CAMPAIGN WILL BEGIN APRIL 23rd

The "Better Homes" campaign among the Negroes of the county will begin next Sunday, April 23, when all preachers and group leaders are asked to talk to the people upon the essential points stressed in the campaign. The drive will continue throughout the following week. Men or women have been appointed in every community of colored people to lead in this effort.

The objectives of the campaign are:

- (1) General clean-up of premises.
 - (2) Home improvement at minimum of cost.
 - (3) Planting of flowers and gardens for every home.
 - (4) Create a finer interest in the home.
 - (5) Impart information concerning health, prepare foods, proper clothing, good social relationship, wise use of money and time.
- Much interest throughout the county is expressed in the effort. Its a part of a state and national movement inaugurated by Ex-President Hoover in 1922 while he was Secretary of Commerce. Every colored person in the county is called upon to do his best.

BETTER HOMES DRIVE PLANNED BY NEGROES

Statewide Program Is Worked Out By Committees, It Is Announced.

DEFINITE PLANS MADE

The North Carolina state committee of the Better Homes Movement in America among the negroes has worked out an interesting program, statewide in effect, it was learned yesterday. Definite plans for raising the standards of the homes have already been formulated by the advisory and executive committees, composed of representatives from various walks of life, it was said.

Gaston county has representation on both committees and plans are being made for an elaborate program of home improvement in this county.

These committees of the North Carolina committee of the Better Homes Movement in America have arranged the program preparatory to the celebration of the Better Homes week, April 23 to 30. The object of the committees is to determine the needs of the various communities and organize better homes campaigns around such needs. It is believed that practically all of the objectives which have been devised by the committees are in the reach of every community. Some of the minimum objectives set up are: A general clean-up campaign, home improvement at minimum expense, gardens, flowers and vegetables for every home, homemade equipment for playgrounds, talks, conferences, plays and demonstrations to stress better home relationships.

The committees have not only set up the objectives but devised means by which these objectives may be materialized. Plans are being put forth to make the program as a whole a practical and beneficial one.

The goal of the committees is to create a finer interest in homemaking, since the home is considered the greatest socializing unit. It is the desire to give, wherever possible, information in regard to the healthful living, wise use of money, and to call special attention to the social relationships in the community. It is also the desire to try to improve the things that are being done, the regular routine of living, purchasing and providing foods, purchasing and renovating clothing, and cleaning and improving homes.

NEGROES FOR BETTER HOMES

Campaign Has Been Underway in
Catawba and Lincoln Counties
Since March 4.

A better-homes campaign, which has been conducted among the negro communities of Catawba and Lincoln counties, has been underway since March 4, and those in charge of the campaign report that much good has been accomplished.

A number of school grounds have been cleaned up and flowers and shrubbery planted on the grounds, with walks made and playgrounds developed. Some white-washing and painting have been done. In several instances school gardens have been started. At the homes backyards have been cleaned up, rubbish carried away, flowers planted, walks made, trees trimmed, and some white-washing and screening were done.

C. Andy Brown has served as county chairman, with Cynthia A. Holmes, county supervisor of colored schools, as assistant chairman.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer

May 4, 1933

THE NEGRO PROBLEM

There is a Negro problem in North Carolina, a terrible problem, which every citizen, white and black, should wish to see solved. It is the problem of abysmal poverty and destitution.

In Raleigh on Monday and Tuesday 163 leaders of the Negro race met at the eighth annual Public Welfare Institute, sponsored by the Division of Negro Welfare of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, and considered it.

In this State a little over a fourth, or 29 per cent. of the population is Negro, but the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare has found that of all the present need for relief in the State more than three-fourths, or 77 per cent., is among the Negroes.

The solution of this terrible problem of Negro poverty will not be quickly or easily found. Its causes are as complex as racial

relationships and economic laws. The imperative need of today is not its cure but its alleviation. To that end the conference in Raleigh stressed the need of more Negro welfare workers, county agents, public health nurses.

Sadly enough as the destitution has grown there has been a tendency not to increase the number of Negro workers, but to decrease them. In Wake County the only Negro public health nurse has been dispensed with as an economy measure. So in Wake County and elsewhere, as the problem has become more acute the efforts to cope with it have been diminished.

From both the white and the black standpoint such economy is a mistake. It is not a matter merely of dealing with the individual black sufferer, but a question of protecting the health and the welfare of the entire State.

Green Hills, N. C., R. B. Foster
May 1, 1933

NEGROES CONDUCT CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN

Spring Hope, May 11.—The Better Home, Garden and Corn Society, organized under direction of the Negro Vocational Agriculture Department, conducted a clean-up week from May 1 to 6.

According to the judges' report, the homes of the twenty-two members had been improved greatly. Besides re-arranging old shrubbery, the members had cleaned their yards, planted new shrubbery, cut the lawns, planted flower beds, and around some homes had sown lawn grass and planted trees.

W. T. Johnson, vocational instructor, was greatly pleased with the improvement that had been made. He expressed his belief that the continuation of a similar contest will cause the negroes of Spring Hope to forget the depression and live at home.

Charlotte, N. C., Observer
Sunday, February 5, 1933

NEW INSTITUTE ORGANIZED HERE

Negro Recreation Group Will
Sponsor Instruction in Hand-
icraft and Music.

The Charlotte Park and Recreation commission at a meeting yesterday morning organized its Ne-

gro Recreation and Music institute and named the staff members.

The institute will be divided into two parts. The section having instruction in games, handicraft and recreational leadership will meet from February 23 on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons at 3:30 o'clock and nights at 8 o'clock at the Bidleville community center. The music institute will be held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights at 8 o'clock at Second Ward school, beginning February 8 and extending through February 24.

George L. Johnson, negro music organizer of the National Recreation association, will have charge of the rehearsals for the negro music festival at the Armory-Auditorium February 27, with 500 voices in the chorus. Walter J. Cartier, superintendent of parks and recreation, will be in charge of the institute and direct social recreation games.

OTHERS ON STAFF.

Others on the staff will be: Helen E. Pethel, folk games; Ethel Lewis and Rev. F. C. Shirley, active games; Denita Little and Willie B. Daniels, sewing; Grace Anderson and Susan Prince, story telling; Hattie Williams and Jimmie Gaddy, handicraft. A. E. Spears is chairman of the negro recreation committee. The special institute committee is composed of Marie Davis, chairman; Dr. W. P. Carter, Rev. W. H. Davenport.

The Negro Ministerial Alliance has indorsed the institute and many churches, Sunday schools and other groups will send representatives.

The next "Voice of Charlotte" radio program of the Chamber of Commerce Friday night at 9:30 o'clock will be devoted to the Negro Recreation institute and the chorus of singers.

Winston-Salem, N. C., News
Monday, March 13, 1933

NEGRO GARDEN WORK BEGINS

Gardeners Asked to Register for Plots and Seeds; Planting Time.

Rev. H. C. Jones, director of community gardening and relief gardens in the city, announces that about sixty acres scattered over the city have been registered for use by families being aided by public relief funds, and that these tracts have been divided into plots for individual gardens. The project this summer, Dr. Jones to aid in home gardens, Dr. Jones to aid in some gardening generally among the colored people of the city, as well as direct the cultivation of relief gardens on the central tracts.

Persons desiring garden plots and seeds are asked to register with one of the following assistants to the di-

rector: R. E. Hairston, opposite the Union Station on Wheeler street; Rev. S. L. Young, 1222 East Fourteenth street; D. C. Hairston, Vargrave street and Dixie Broadway. The registration center for the Western section of the city will be announced soon.

Attention is called by Dr. Jones to the fact that this is the season for preparation of the soil and those who expect to work gardens this summer should register and receive assignment of plot at once. Some seeds are available for those having cards from the Associated Charities as relief workers, and others will be served at an early date. The city is breaking up the land at the central garden tracts, ready for treatment and seeding by those assigned.

Director Jones states that March is the month in which to plant beets, beans, peas, carrots, kale, spinach, mustard, turnips, parsley, Irish potatoes, radishes, parsnips, salsify, onion sets, tendergreen, celery, cabbage, egg plant, kohlrab, lettuce, and oka.

Jackson, Miss., News

Wednesday, March 15, 1933

Holmes Negroes Win Plaque For 1932 Tree Work

Holmes County Training School at Durant won the 1932 annual tree growing and tree care contest sponsored by the State Forestry Commission for negro vocational agriculture departments. G. H. Williams, agricultural teacher at the school has been runner up for first prize during most of the preceding years. Globe Academy at Hub, with T. J. Dillon as agricultural teacher, won second place, and T. H. Buckels at Liberty school was third. From 20 to 40 schools enter the contest each year.

The contest is sponsored by the State Forestry Commission, the State Vocational Education Department, and the American Forestry Association, to teach negro students how trees grow and why young trees cannot withstand woods fires.

The award for first prize is a large bronze plaque mounted on a walnut base and engraved with the name of the winning school. Each school retains the plaque as long as it can lead the others on the contest. Second prizes are smaller bronze medals. Past winners of first prize have been Leake County Training School at Walnut Grove and Union County Training school at New Albany.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1933

Asheville, N. C. Citizen

SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES BEING PLANNED

Plans for organizing a program of social service and recreation among negroes in the city have been launched under auspices of the plan committee of the Asheville Community Chest.

The plan committee has appointed the following committee of negroes to organize the program: Maggie Jones, W. A. Johnson, Albert Manley, Dr. L. O. Miller, Hattie Love, J. C. Daniels, Clarence Williams. Officers recently named by the group are W. A. Johnson, chairman; J. C. Daniels, vice-chairman; Albert Manley, secretary; and Maggie Jones, treasurer.

Leander Blackus, trained negro worker of Birmingham, Ala., has been engaged as organizer and director for the group. He will begin active work this week organizing and carrying out the program.

The following sub-committees will be appointed at the beginning of the work: parks and playgrounds, boys' work, community music, leadership training and athletics.

RALEIGH COMMUNITY CENTER IN THIRD YEAR Journal and Winter Session Begins

On October 2
9-30-33

By R. A. CARROLL

RALEIGH, N. C.—(ANP)—The Tuttle Community Center, the only place of recreation for Negro children in the city of Raleigh, recently ended its second year of activity.

The center is a gift of Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Hunter. The late Dr. Hunter was the former president of St. Augustine's College.

The volunteer workers are: Miss E. M. Harper, Emory Johnson, Mrs. J. B. Middleton, Miss Amanda Freeman, Miss Jackson, Miss Schmoke, Miss A. H. Carroll, Miss Clementine Turner, Misses Dorothy and Eleanor Graves, and Leonadis Haywood at the branch in Oberlin.

The regular workers who helped to carry out the program of the center were Miss Esther Brown, field secretary of the Women's Auxiliary of the Episcopal Church and Miss Edith Chisholm, a student at the School of Social Science.

Two workers were supplied by

the Federal Relief Fund to conduct classes in carpentry and sewing.—Mr. Winfield and Mrs. Webb. Mrs. F. G. Carnage is director of the center. The opening of the winter session begins on October 2.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
September 17, 1933

HUNGRY CHILDREN IN RALEIGH

The suggestion is made that the Raleigh Parent-Teacher Association in the coming year include Negro children in its program of feeding the undernourished school children of the city. This is a suggestion dictated by the simplest humanity and its only flaw is that it comes after two school years of depression and hunger.

Wherever else the color line may be drawn there is not the least defense for a policy of drawing it between hungry children. If Raleigh has drawn this line in the past it should hasten to wipe it out by seeing to it that no little stomach in Raleigh shall ache again for lack of a minimum of nourishing food whether that little stomach be black or white.

In failing to provide a program for the undernourished Negro school children, Raleigh would not only be drawing a color line between hungry children it would be using the color line as a defense in its denial of its duty to the mass of the city's poor.

In general the Negroes of Raleigh are not only the colored people, they are also the city's poor. In Southern cities the Negroes occupy the position of the white poor in Northern cities. A policy which would leave to the Negroes the problem of feeding undernourished Negro school children would be, for all practical purposes, a policy of letting the poor take care of the poor. No one familiar with the precarious existence of the great body of Negroes in the depression could suggest such a plan without realizing that it was a suggestion, not that the Negroes feed the hungry Negro children, but that the hungry Negro children be left hungry.

The Negroes of Raleigh are the men and women who do the hard tasks of our life. They are our poor. They are not in the least sense alien but as native as any white men and women of Raleigh. It would be a complacent, not

to say cruel heart, which would use them for labor, use them for service but deny them our charity. Any Southern city which leaves the hunger of Negro children to the care of the Negro race is denying half its duty and using the color line as a defense mechanism against its unwillingness to bear the cost and responsibility of the decent care of its own poor.

Those who have fed the hungry white children in the past depression years have done a difficult task and done it well. If the other white citizens of Raleigh who have not been interested to know whether children were hungry or not, nor moved to feed them if they were, would do half so well, there would be plenty for the children, white and black in the city of Raleigh.

The children must be fed. Nobody must ask a child, too noisy or too quiet because its stomach aches for lack of proper food, whether it is black or white. As long as grown men and grown women eat heartily in Raleigh, the city will be shamed if a single school child lacks food. It may be a costly thing to fill several hundred ravenous little mouths, it will be costlier in all the things that count in the making of a decent city to let some of these hundreds of hungry children go hungry for the one reason that they are black.

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER

SEP 18 1933

FEED THE CHILDREN

While Raleigh has let two years of depression pass without working out any program looking to the feeding of all the hungry and undernourished children in the city schools Goldsboro last year worked out plans whereby hot lunches were served both white and colored children in the city and county schools.

Since plans are now being considered in Raleigh for feeding not the undernourished white children but also and belatedly the Negro children in the schools. The News and Observer has asked for and secured a statement of the methods employed in Goldsboro last year. The story of the admirable work done there is as follows:

Needy children of all schools of Goldsboro

and Wayne county both white and colored were given a hot lunch including soup during the past school year. In the white high school and grammar school of Goldsboro money raised by the parent-teacher associations was pooled with R. F. C. funds to furnish the lunches. In the colored schools R. F. C. funds were supplemented by material, not money, furnished by parents. In the white primary schools of the city R. F. C. funds were voluntarily discontinued when ladies of the First Baptist Church began making soup of materials donated by merchants and market men of the city, bread being furnished by the parent-teacher associations, who also served the lunches.

An even broader program was used in the county schools, both white and colored. The R. F. C. funds that provided lunches for the poorer children were supplemented by materials brought from the homes of the other children, so that all children of the schools were served alike. In most of the county schools the soup was prepared by the children, thus teaching them domestic science, sanitation, etc. Every school in the county system was provided with some way to cook.

No distinction was made in either the city or county schools between white and colored. Funds were distributed according to needs.

Women of the various county school communities have during the summer, canned much soup mixture and vegetables for school lunches during the coming winter.

The only flaw in the Goldsboro plan lay in the fact that the supplements to public funds were segregated so that the money given by the white people was all devoted to feeding white children. In a very real sense that was a drawing of color line between hungry children.

In both Goldsboro and Raleigh the Negroes constitute the largest element of the poor of the city. To take care of only the hungry white children is to deny a duty to the whole body of the town's poor. Such a course not only serves to insure the feeding of the hungry white children, it also gives an excuse to well-fed white adults to evade their full responsibility. It is cheaper to feed only the whites. It would be still cheaper to feed only the blue-eyed white children and cheaper still to feed only the cross-eyed white children. And in hunger to draw a line between famished little Negroes and famished little white children is as absurd a division in charity as between blue-eyed white children and brown-eyed ones. The test is not in the skin but in the stomach.

The only sound test is whether the children need the food. If they do they should have it no matter what the color of their skins. And a city where well-to-do adults eat while children of any race, creed or color are hungry is a Christian city only by inaccurate report.

SEP 17 1933

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Wherever else the color line may be drawn there is not the least defense for a policy of drawing it between hungry children. If Raleigh has drawn this line in the past it should hasten to wipe it out by seeing to it that no little stomach in Raleigh shall ache again for lack of a minimum of nourishing food whether that little stomach be black or white.

In failing to provide a program for the undernourished Negro school children, Raleigh would not only be drawing a color line between hungry children it would be using the color line as a defense in its denial of its duty to the mass of the city's poor.

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the color line as a defense mechanism against its unwillingness to bear the cost and responsibility of the decent care of its own poor.

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Raleigh, N. C., Times
October 19, 1933

TUTTLE CENTRE IS THROWN OPEN

The Tuttle Community Centre which furnishes wholesome recreation for Negro children has opened its annual membership campaign under the leadership of Dr. N. L. Perry. It is situated at 310 North Tarboro Road.

Every organization and individual is urged to join.

The Community Centre emphasizes wholesome recreation through athletic activities, social recreation, handicraft, music and dramatics.

Asheville, N. C., Times
October 20, 1933

Negro Physician Named To Chest Campaign Post

Dr. L. O. Miller, negro physician prominent in welfare work among his people, has been made co-chairman of the negro division of the Community Chest drive, with D. Hiden Ramsey, general manager of the Asheville Citizen and Times.

Dr. Miller will head the organization of speakers and solicitors among Asheville negroes and will lead the appeal for support of the 12 Chest agencies.

This division chairman is a member of the executive committee of the Negro Welfare council, a Chest agency, and has been active in the establishment and operation of a health clinic conducted by the council. At one time Dr. Miller was also active in the work of the Blue Ridge hospital.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
December 3, 1933

NEGROES WILL HAVE CLASSES

Courses in Sewing, Art and
Cooking to Be Given at
Biddleville.

Classes in plain sewing, handicraft, art and theory of cooking are being conducted at the Biddleville community center for negroes on Wednesday and Friday nights from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Classes in social recreation also are conducted for boys and girls above the age of 15 on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday nights. Wednesday nights are given over to children under 15 years of age.

A center has been established for the same work in Second Ward at the True Reformers' building on East Second street. The hours are 4 to 8 p. m. Also at this center classes in social recreation will be conducted for girls above the age of 14 on Tuesdays and Thursdays. No charges are made for the classes, which are under the supervision of the Charlotte park and recreation commission.

Friendship Home

Journal and Guide
FRIENDSHIP HOME, at 549 West Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is the only national Negro home for self-supporting girls and women maintained by the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is prepared to entertain transient or permanent paying guests at a very reasonable rate. The home is convenient to car lines going to any part of the city; it is a few doors from Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church. Parents having daughters or friends coming to Cincinnati for a visit or to remain, will be glad to know of this safe, quiet place where they will be surrounded by Christian and uplifting influences. Mrs. Clara J. Wilson, the superintendent, will be glad to reply to all inquiries.

for 1,000 men employed 30 hours a week for two years. It was announced Monday, when the application for the loan was made, that it is planned, however, to complete the unit in 15 months in order to reduce interest charges.

Self-Liquidating

Since the project will be self-liquidating, it will be referred to the board of public works for inclusion in President Roosevelt's emergency employment program.

As designed by Carl C. Britsch and Harold H. Munger, white Toledo architects, the model apartments would cover 54 acres in the Thirteenth street-Indiana-Wabash Belmont Avenue district. They would meet the requirements of 1,747 families, or approximately 7,000 persons, amounting to half Toledo's colored population.

These families are often of low income whose social status and resources compel them to live in unsanitary and undesirable homes and to pay excessive rentals.

Rental Comparisons

Their rentals now, according to the 1930 census, average \$30 a month. In the model apartments the average rental would be \$5.90 a room or \$23.69 for four rooms with all sanitary facilities and modern conveniences.

The housing corporation of which Rhoades and Smith are officers, is not for profit. The capital stock is nominal and no dividend ever can be paid to stockholders, and no return of any kind made them upon their capital stock.

To Cost \$8,000,000

The entire project is to cost \$8,000,000. A mortgage loan of \$500,000 will be obtained in addition to the government loan if the application is approved. The estimated cost of the land is \$2,079,750 and that of the actual construction, \$5,920,250. Interest during construction is figured at \$225,338.

Along with the application were filed the architects' preliminary plans and sketches, a map of Toledo showing the district affected, photographs of the present dilapidated dwellings there built by early landowners, and photostatic copies of articles published in Toledo newspapers showing the public support given the project.

Other Similar Projects

Should the decision on the application be favorable, work could be started within 30 days.

The only housing projects comparable to the proposed one in this city are the Dunbar Apartments, built in New York by John D. Rockefeller, multi-millionaire philanthropist and oil magnate, and the Ros-

CLEVELAND, O.

PRESS

NOV 10 1933

LIVING IN THE SOUTH

To the Editor of The Press:

Replying to Miss Bonsteel's criticism of the state of Louisiana and the south, it would be interesting to know how long she was there.

Most unkind things can be said by persons who have made their observations while passing through on a train or who have spent a day or two in some remote parts. True, the living conditions of the south are not quite up to the standard of our large northern cities, but I am sure that the parts of Louisiana which Miss Bonsteel visited were not truly representative of the south but those populated by descendants of the old French settlers whose mode of living (by choice) has not advanced with the times.

Living conditions of the Negro in Cleveland from my observation is very little better than that of the Negro of the south. The true southerner has a very kindly feeling toward the law-abiding colored man. Those lured north during the World War soon learned who their friends were and were glad to return. The city of New Orleans

boasts colored schools both night and day, a colored university, a fine hospital exclusively for colored people where doctors and nurses train for the profession. Other hospitals admit colored women as nursemaids who receive a fine course in practical nursing. They have their own amusement parks and are admitted to all large theaters.

No doubt Miss Bonsteel was very conspicuous, associating as she was with colored persons, but protection of womanhood comes before all things. Her intimations that she was in any danger are either gross exaggerations or the brain child of some sensation-loving creature.

Bertha M. Wooton
A Transplanted Daughter of Louisiana.

**R. F. C. ASKED
FOR LOAN BY
OHIO CORP.**

Would Be Largest Project of Kind For Race In U. S.

RENTS TO BE REDUCED

Would House Half of Negro Population of Toledo

Special to Journal and Guide

TOLEDO, Ohio—A loan of \$7,500,000 is being sought from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by the Toledo Housing Corporation with which to undertake the largest model housing project for colored people in the United States.

In behalf of the local housing concern, John R. Rhoades and Olander J. Smith last week filed application for the loan, which if approved will make possible a project which will supply an estimated total of 3,822,000 man work-hours.

This would be equivalent to work

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1933

Hallie Q. Brown
Annual Meeting
Monday Evening
PHILADELPHIA EDUCATOR TO
ADDRESS MEETING.

Dr. W. A. C. Hughes, Director of Negro Work of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension in Philadelphia will be the guest speaker at the fourth annual meeting of Hallie Q. Brown Community House Monday, January 23, at 8:00 P. M.

Dr. Hughes is one of the most well informed men on Negro life in both urban and country communities. He has a wide command of English, a wealth of experience and a keen sense of humor, being on the whole a most pleasing speaker.

A skit has been prepared by the Community House Club groups in which nearly every club will participate. The skit is entitled "An Inspection Tour Around Hallie Q." written by Dorothea Harris and Harold Mitchell, two young people who are very active at Hallie Q.

Miss I. Myrtle Carden, head resident in a statement to the public said: "A special urge is made upon those people who have never been in the Community House and those who want to know what Hallie Q. is doing. Members, parents and friends will come because they know what is in store for them. So everybody show good ole civic spirit which St. Paul knows how to show visitors by coming out to greet Dr. Hughes and get better acquainted with Hallie Q. Brown staff, program and spirit."

Negro Social Agencies

Negro social agencies affiliated with the Richmond Community Fund have been the subject of much discussion during the past week as the result of an effort to put into operation a portion of the recommendation made by the Hasbrooke Committee last October. These recommendations called for the dropping of eight of the Community Fund agencies and the merging of others in the interest of economy and efficiency. The two Negro agencies affected by the report of the Hasbrooke committee were the Richmond Urban League and the Colored Playground and Recreation Association.

After consideration of the report, the boards of these two organizations concluded that it was not feasible to merge their activities, and in this conclusion The Richmond Planet concurs.

The instant proposition to house the two organizations under the same roof is a different matter and as such should not be prejudiced by any inference that a move in this direction is only preliminary to the merger recommended and an attempt to circumvent and defeat the decisions of the boards of the Richmond Urban League and the Colored Playground and Recreation Association. There is merit in assembling welfare agencies in the same headquarters, and to argue against this would be equivalent to contending that the assembling of State and municipal departments in the same office building would be unwise.

Two important facts loom, however, in the consideration of this matter which should be impressed upon all concerned. The first is that Negroes have reached a place in their development where they are the best judges of the type of social program that needs demand. Any program, therefore, which is built without their full participation as architects and builders will not be accepted by them, regardless of the consequences of the rejection.

The other fact is that the boards of the Richmond Urban League and the Colored

Playground and Recreation Association must realize that the public insists, and rightly so, that the \$11,000 allotted these organizations by the Richmond Community Fund must purchase at least \$11,000 worth of welfare activities for Negroes.

The Urban League has abundant opportunities to justify a separate existence and the expenditure of its budget of \$4,500, if the raps are removed and it is allowed to function in a manner which will improve the economic and industrial conditions surrounding the Negroes in Richmond. The Colored Playground and Recreation Association has at its disposal \$6,500 for community recreation. The following paragraph lifted from the report of the Negro Welfare Survey Committee submitted November 1, 1929, fixes definite responsibility upon this organization and argues against tampering with its program such as a merger with an entirely different organization would invite.

"Almost everything in life was mentioned by a sprinkling of both (Negro men and women) as amusements: 'Walking, drinking, eating, sleeping, praying, resting, working, gardening, traveling, sitting around, using snuff, helping to make others happy, policy playing, automobile riding, etc. All of which leads to the inevitable conclusion that Richmond Negroes have perilously little opportunity to use their leisure time in wholesome, health-building, character-training activities. Their high arrest rate as well as their high death rate bears eloquent testimony to their need for additional help in securing recreational leadership and participation in community-wide leisure time programs."

More vision, understanding and industry in the prosecution of the programs of both the Richmond Urban League and the Colored Playground and Recreation Association would make the question of a merger unthinkable. Whether the two organizations are housed in the same or in different buildings is irrelevant and should not provoke any upstir. The Richmond Negro Welfare Council could render a service to the Negroes of this community by lending its influence to the strengthening of these agencies rather than in trying to contrive some kind of toothless substitute.

Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER

NOV 10 1933

NEGRO LEADERS SCORE
HASTE IN HOUSING PLANS

Confer on Slum Clearance at
Southwest Y. M. C. A.

No rush to Washington for funds with which to effect slum clearance will be made by representative Negro organizations of Philadelphia, it was revealed last night.

"As we have been told tonight, slum clearance is a long-time endeavor and should be covered by a comprehensive plan, not to be decided in a month or two or by changes in one or two blocks of homes," said Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, of State Teachers College, Cheyney, after a conference at the Southwest Y. M. C. A., 1724 Christian street.

It was said, however, that for the first time representatives of organizations interested in housing would form a unified committee. Dr. Hill, president of the Pennsylvania State Negro Council, presided. Speakers included Raymond Pace Alexander, president of the Philadelphia Negro Advisory Committee and chairman of the Urban League; Robert Gray Taylor, president of the Whittier Housing Corporation; Wayne L. Hopkins and representatives of an architects' housing committee.

Let's Change a Certain Word

The University of North Carolina Press has released the Rosenwald study, directed by Dr. Wiley Britton Sanders of the sociology department, on the Negro Child. This voluminous study points out vividly the consequences of unequal opportunities meted out to the colored child as reflected in juvenile delinquency, infant mortality, birth and death rates.

The most significant phases of this and like studies, however, come in the nature of recommendations which may be summarized in a plea to make "better" living conditions and "improve" the institutional agencies dealing with our population. Even quotations from our own welfare workers lay stress upon what is being done to "improve" and make "better" the conditions.

We suggest that this word "better" conditions be deleted from welfare work programs and the word "equal" be inserted instead. The time has come, it seems to us, that the underlying objective of welfare work be moved up to the place where the minimum demand shall be, not to make conditions a little better for our citizens, but to make them the same as they are for all citizens.

Just as long as we are cajoled into taking "lesser portions" on the grounds that this lesser portion is better than what we had, just so long will we lag behind in group progress. Let the tyrant cram the lesser portion down our throats if he is brutal enough to do it, but let's not pretend we enjoy the morsel. Let us also frown down on leadership which does not eternally protest any compromise of the fundamental principles of human relations.

The only way to solve the excessively high juvenile delinquency among our children is to give them the same facilities of development that other children receive. "Better" facilities won't do the job.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1933.

South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C. STATE

JAN 18 1933

Manna from Heaven.

Recently a welfare worker in a certain county of this state received a visit from an elderly Negro woman.

What, inquired the worker, was her need?

"Why," said the petitioner, "I want you to git me a house. I always did want me a house. Now I kin have one."

The welfare worker questioned the caller further.

"De state's givin' out money, an' de guv-mint's givin' out money, and' I wants you to git me a house wid some of it."

The welfare agent tried to explain. The money, she said, was not to be thrown around recklessly. It was not a gift to the state, but a loan. It would have to be paid back somehow, some time.

This information came as a shock to the asker. She refused to believe it:

"De state's givin' out money. Dey gits it in Washin'ton an' Columbia. You's paid to git me my share. I wants a house."

It seems, then, that loans from the Reconstruction Finance corporation for relief work are not only regarded by some as manna from heaven but also as the means of bringing down mansions from on high; and that the pay-back end of the big relief grants is as remote as the sky from which this "guv-mint" money seems to fall.

GREENWOOD, S. C.

INDEX JOURNAL

JAN 13 1933

SHOULD AVOID WASTE

In handling emergency relief funds, in every county in the State, strict regard should be had to actual needs of individuals.

No individual, white or black, who has food should be "given a job."

Rumors are in circulation over the State that out in the country negro laborers have been employed who have an abundance of corn and peas

and some of them have meat cured besides.

Such individuals should not be employed. This is not only going contrary to the whole plan of emergency relief but it will lead to other troubles.

Already, other reports go, negro farm hands say they do not intend to "sign up" for farm labor this year as they intend "to work for the Government."

This is most unfortunate.

Work on the public roads paid for from this fund should not be wasted. It should be work that is actual improvement of the roads and not an excuse to enable individuals to collect pay.

And above all things, individuals who have made enough food to carry them through the cold weather season should not be "given" part of this relief fund for work. The work and the pay should go to individuals who actually need both.

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald

August 24, 1933

HELP NEGRO CHILDREN

Negro children of the Holly Springs section are being supplied by the Red Cross with clothing and magazines in cases where they do not have sufficient clothing or textbooks. Miss Utha Gray Smith, executive secretary, announced yesterday. She said that a Red Cross representative has been working in the section listing the needs of many negro children who should be, but are not, in school, due to the lack of clothing. The magazines are being used by the children as supplementary material in classrooms.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
August 4, 1933
WASHER GIVEN

Journal Reader Assists
Payne Avenue
Nursery

A washing machine has been provided for Payne Avenue Day Nursery for Negro children as a result of an appeal made by The Knoxville Journal. Mrs. W. J. Cubbs, No. 1134 North Third avenue, donated the washing machine and the Maytag Co. made repairs.

Officials of the institution are now endeavoring to obtain three large circulating heaters for the winter. Repairs also are being planned to make the house comfortable, according to Henri Green, chairman.

Memphis, Tenn., Scimitar
August 8, 1933

**NEGRO ORGANIZATION
SEEKS FUND PLEDGES**

At a meeting of the Community Welfare League, negro organization and one of the agencies of the Community Fund, last night, plans were laid to collect past due pledges and revive interest in the organization.

Dr. E. T. Atwell is director of the organization.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Times
September 12, 1933

**GOVERNOR AND DR. COCKE
HEAR NEGRO WORK PLEA**

NASHVILLE, Sept. 11 (AP).—A plea to devise some means for providing \$6,000 to continue Negro welfare work in the state institutions was heard today by Gov. Hill McAlister and Dr. E. W. Cocke, commissioner of institutions.

In the senate chamber the governor and commissioner heard both white and Negro speakers suggest that a share of maintaining the welfare division for which no appropriation was made by the recent legislature.

The matter was taken under consideration, Gov. McAlister explaining that he would have to study the law before reaching a conclusion.

By The Way

Douglas School is a Shelby County school for negroes in the north-eastern section of suburban Memphis. The principal is Professor Sharp. He has been there a long time, is a good educator and enjoys the confidence of his people. I visited the school with Miss Sue Powers, county superintendent of schools; Mrs. E. W. Hale, wife of the chairman of the county commission, and Percy McDonald, the chairman of the county school board. It was a revelation. That school can teach any community a lesson in community spirit.

In that community there are more than 1,100 individual gardens. The school has a four-acre garden. They have canned 15 varieties of vegetables. They have put up 15,000 cans. Cans cost a cent each. All cooking and canning is done in the school. The school furnishes the cans, canning implements and instructors. One can out of each six is the school's "toll." The school's part is used to provide free lunches for needy children. Few families in that vicinity were on the destitute rolls last winter, notwithstanding the difficult industrial situation. There will be fewer needy families this winter than last.

Every vacant lot is a garden. All work was done by hand. Men, women and children worked. Many were out of employment. Having no jobs with which to earn money with which to buy food, they adopted the simple expedient of producing the food. McDonald says they enjoyed the work; that they delighted to plant, cultivate and watch things grow. There was friendly and wholesome rivalry to see which could produce the largest and finest assortment and keep the cleanest garden. They had food from their gardens in spring, summer and fall, and they have food for winter. Best of all, they were busy.

Then there was a by-product, the value of which cannot be overestimated. It brought the community together in productive enterprise. It taught them not to be dismayed when mills shut down and the "No Help Wanted" signs are hung out

They learned that mother earth provides bountifully for her children. Some people think vegetables grow in groceries and condensed milk grows in cans. To Douglas community the experience of gardening brought back memories of other and pleasanter days. Doubtless if they could find a way many would go back where living is simple and existence is no problem.

Already the line begins to form. It is the same old story. No job, no money and as a consequence no food. Destitute must be fed out of the larder of those who have produced. They have followed the elusive trail of a non-existent job and feel they have done their best and failed. In these days when good, honest, industrious men can find no job it is no reflection on them that they are out of work. Through the schools of Shelby County Miss Powers is teaching the lesson that, while some may not be able to earn a living, anybody can produce a living. Earning is always problematical. Producing is always certain.—G. M. Nashville, Tenn. Banner

November 5, 1933
**Plans Social Center
For Colored People**

S. F. McClellan has purchased a three-acre tract on Halman Street and is building thereon a cooperative social settlement for colored people. The cost of the new improvements will be about \$10,000. Construction work was started the past week. The new civic center will contain an assembly hall, recreation building, as well as athletic and educational privileges in connection.

The purpose of this association is to promote the welfare and happiness of a large number of people. In this day of hectic amusements, where the street corner and pool room are meeting places for the younger generation, has been deemed advisable to establish a community center where good fellowship and serious ambitions may blend together. The site for this development was purchased through the Kirschner Realty Company.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
December 17, 1933

**Magic Charm of 'New Deal'
Felt at Bethlehem Center**

**FERA Brings Six Vocational Training Classes for
Adults to Social Service Plant Maintained by
Methodist Church for Nashville Negroes**

ing medicine at Meharry. In another building one finds more than thirty young people enrolled in the commercial department, under the tutelage of Vera Benton who is inducing them into the mysteries of the hooks and curves and dots of shorthand writing and drilling them in business spelling. One leaves the sound of clicking typewriter keys only to be greeted by the hum of sewing machines and enters a large room to find the home economics department in full blast, with Lillian C. Love in charge. On our inspection night, the members were engaged in remodeling clothing, and expertly let in gussets and gores were enabling outmoded or outgrown dresses to parade as new, while equally effective tucks and enlarged seams were doing the trick for dresses too large. But in the music department one finds dreams being made to come true. Here the class is composed of men and women, boys and girls. Every age, it seems, wants music and more music. Some of the students are studying music in addition to other things deemed more practical. There is a young man, with him are his mother and an aunt. He can sing, but all his life, he says, he has wanted to know how to sing by note, intelligently and according to the written sign. And he is learning. In a rich baritone he sang his "piece," "When I've Done My Best," by note. And then there is "Sister Letty Jackson," 70 if she's a day. It's worth a lot to get acquainted with Sister Letty. Ambitious? My yes! Already she has mastered the three R's up to the fifth grade, and when her day's work is done she is learning to employ her so-called "leisure time" by studying music. Sister Letty wants to play the piano according to what the lines and spaces and black marks say. And she is making progress. She proudly took her place on the piano stool, a mite of a little black woman, her fingers bent and water soaked. But as they found the keys, her dull eyes brightened as she made those fingers do the blinding of what she read on the paper, and the mas presents of wood for their families "Right and Left March" with its one and friends. All sorts of toys, wagons, two, three, four, brought the light of tables, chairs and animals are being a newfound joy into her tired face sawed and nailed and glued into place, Sister Letty never forgot once to keep and bookshelves, tea wagons, and end the time with the bass and the melody tables are being made ready for the going in the treble. One knew in-hand rubbing and waxing that will instinctively that for her, as for some bring them to Christmas perfection. of the others, this particular fruit for Sam Watkins, teacher in charge, is a the depression was sweet, for it was graduate of the A. and I. He is now giving them something they had never completing his education by study had before, even when bread and meat

Are they popular? Go and see for yourself. The Negroes in that community, already receptive to everything Bethlehem Center has to offer, are simply lapping up the new classes. As one of the young colored men stated it, "We are glad to put our leisure time to such good use, for it not only teaches us something we did not know, but gives us a chance to better our condition and to help our community." The teachers in charge of Uncle Sam's new alphabetical project are well qualified, the majority of them being graduates of A. and I., and they all appear to have caught the spirit of this ramification of the recovery program.

The beauty culture classrooms presents a busy and interesting spot. Here under the direction of Alberta Jackson, an expert beautician of nine years experience, a class of fifty is hard at work learning fundamentals of the business of making hinky hair straight, shampooing, marcelling, finger and water waving, scalp treatments and every thing that can be done in the way of better grooming.

Hard by, one hears the sound of saw and hammer and opening a door finds a group of boys and men at work around four carpenter's benches. They are starting off by making Christmas presents of wood for their families and friends. All sorts of toys, wagons, two, three, four, brought the light of tables, chairs and animals are being a newfound joy into her tired face sawed and nailed and glued into place, Sister Letty never forgot once to keep and bookshelves, tea wagons, and end the time with the bass and the melody tables are being made ready for the going in the treble. One knew in-hand rubbing and waxing that will instinctively that for her, as for some bring them to Christmas perfection. of the others, this particular fruit for Sam Watkins, teacher in charge, is a the depression was sweet, for it was graduate of the A. and I. He is now giving them something they had never completing his education by study had before, even when bread and meat

had been more plentiful. Rubye Thompson, in charge of the music department, hails from Oklahoma. She is instructing her class in theory and practice, harmony, and rhythm, instrumental and vocal music, according to approved professional methods.

Another FERA project which is being fostered at Bethlehem Center is for children of preschool age. For four hours daily, five days in a week, five teachers under government relief salaries, are working with the children from 2 to 5 years of age. The teaching staff includes a dietitian who prepares and serves a simple noon-day meal and conducts nutrition classes for mothers who come with the small children. Five recent graduates of the Negro State Normal School are finding their first employment here.

NEGRO TRANSIENTS

Nothing is being done in Texas for Negro transients, in spite of the fact that ample funds for this purpose are being provided by the Federal Government. All white transients are being amply taken care of, both as to food and as to shelter.

One of the reasons why this is true is that Negroes sit idly by and let this discrimination against the policy of the officials in Washington go unchallenged. In other states, notably Georgia, Florida, and Louisiana, Negroes have made proper protest and have secured their own organizations to take care of Negro transients.

We in Texas should make the same kind of protest, tell Washington how all of the transient funds are being spent on whites and none on Negroes, and it is altogether probable that we shall get just relief in this direction.

DALLAS BOASTS OF HUGE MADE WORK SET-UP; NEGRO STAFF OF 9 CONTROLS 3 RELIEF STATION.

Black Dispatch
COLORED AGENCIES SUBJECT ONLY TO COUNTY RELIEF BOARD

Four Thousand Families On Lists

12-23-33
By HORACE MANN BOND

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 21.—(ANP)—Headlines in Southern Cities! Negroes discriminated against in relief work. White unemployed favored at expense of Negro unemployed! Smaller wages given Negroes! Smaller relief allotments paid to Negro unemployed!

Oh yeah? Maybe somewhere and, that if you want to deal satisfactorily with unemployed Negroes, don't get a staff of white workers, cold, contemptuous, or careless—but get a staff of well trained Negroes, who can best work with the problems of their own people. Eighty-seven professional Negro workers handle the case work among Negroes. Negroes control absolutely three relief stations, subject only to the directing head and agency for the district—the Dallas County Relief Board. There are three district secretaries, two intake secretaries with 12 assistants, twenty-one junior case workers, six stenographers, eight aides, thirty-six persons working in the civic works program as clerical assistants, and a new program intended to include four Negro nurses as part of a city-wide health program. In addition, the Community Chest employs two Negro

social workers in its United Charities agency, and one trained worker in charge of an Unemployment Bureau for Negroes. Mrs. Hylaria Morgan, for a number of years connected with the Welfare Department of the City of Dallas, is employed by the county as full time probate and truant officer. The city employs one full time visiting nurse on its health staff, and has promised to add two more when funds become available.

How did it happen? Well, thru persistence, courage, and self-sacrifice. Dallas Negroes began by helping their own, long before depression struck the world. In 1929 Negro club women began relief work, using space donated by the Knights of Pythias in the K. of P. Temple. Food and clothes were distributed. The organization of a civic committee followed, cooperating with the Public Welfare Department and the Community Chest. A Negro Relief Station was established—and, mind you, at every step of the way public spirited Negroes were helping and struggling and pushing and working. Dr. Maynard H. Jackson was chairman of the first committee. T. W. Pratt, school principal, represented the Community Chest; Mrs. C. E. Jones, Federated Clubs; Dr. R. T. Hamilton, Negro Chamber of Commerce; Rev. Plummer, the Ministerial Alliance; Dr. R. E. L. Holland, the Medical Association; Mr. C. W. Williams, the Underwriters Association; Mr. J. B. Richey, assistant secretary, Teachers Alliance; a representative of the Parent-Teacher Association, and Mr. Charles T. Brackins and Mr. W. E. Ewing as citizens at large.

When the Community Chest discontinued the first station in 1930, the Public Welfare Department of Dallas took over the work. In 1932 the work was taken over by the F. C. I. In January 1933 a new location was obtained by a committee including Dr. E. E. Ward, Dr. R. T. Hamilton, Mr. C. F. Starks, Mrs. C. E. Jones, Mr. E. J. Crawford, Mr. J. E. Smith, Mr. Maceo Smith, Mr. Charles T. Brackins, W. E. Ewing and Mrs. Mackey. Case worker, Mrs. Frederika Dodd, laid the early foundation and planned scientifically for the future, winning the confidence of officials that Negroes could do the work. As the case load grew steadily Mrs. Marjorie Jackson, Mrs. Fannie C. Lay and Mrs. Esther Dyson were added. In July 1933 the work became purely state and federal. There are now three districts, and each

has a district secretary, junior case worker for every one hundred and seventy-five families, stenographers, aides, and clerical help on the civil works program. Relief is administered to 4,000 head of families. As winter approaches, the case load is increasing. The task in organizing this wonderful set-up of relief workers was made easy by the liberal and sympathetic attitude of Mrs. Albert Walker, director of Public Welfare for Dallas, and Mr. J. C. Capt, administrator of Dallas County Civil Works Administration and Relief Board. In the administration of the relief program these officers have shown themselves to be free of racial prejudice and bias.

Dallas shows the way! While Nashville and Birmingham and Atlanta Negroes grumble over hard times, over discrimination and disappointments, Dallas Negro leaders, hard hit as anywhere else in

America, have yet preserved their courage and their souls. They have worked for placing Negroes in charge of Negro work. They have received training at the hands of one of the best schools of social service among white persons in America. They have given aid to distressed members of the Negro professional classes, families, and white collar classes.

Shame on these other cities—but I am obliged to pay deep homage to the Negroes of Dallas, who have found a way, and made others, and who are full of courage and rest upon supreme accomplishments.

Richmond, Va. News Leader
Wednesday, February 8, 1933

RICHMOND URGED AS STUDY CENTER

Suggestion Approved That
Inter-Racial Laboratory
Be Established.

A suggestion that Richmond and Virginia be made a laboratory center for inter-racial vocational guidance, research and experimentation as advanced by the president of the National Vocational Guidance Association was approved last night by an inter-racial conference held in the offices of the Southern Woman's Educational Alliance here.

The conference was held at the request of the National Vocational Guidance Association, to formulate recommendations for its forthcoming annual convention in Minneapolis regarding vocational guidance aids to Negroes and the co-operative development of a vocational guidance program by them.

Richmond was suggested as the center for experimentation on the ground of its geographical location as a meeting point between North and South, the fact that most types of Negro occupational problems are found in the various parts of Virginia and because inter-racial understanding and co-operation have been so well established in Virginia that trained leadership would be available and the undertaking facilitated.

The group decided to recommend to the Minneapolis conference that emphasis be laid upon a factual basis for Negro vocational guidance as the first step in any such program, by careful studies of occupations which the larger numbers of Negroes tend to enter, and that trends of opportunity in others be gradually explored later from the Negro point of view. It recommended the taking of steps to bring about the financing of such an undertaking. Adequate consideration of the guidance problems of rural Negroes in such researches and the resulting programs was urged by the Hampton Institute director of agricultural extension, and was included in the recommendations.

Leaders Are Present.

Those present were C. J. Hyslop, in charge of guidance work for the state board of education; Mrs. J. Stuart Reynolds, representing the Richmond branch of the alliance; Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, of Union University; T. Wiley Hall, executive secretary of the Richmond Urban League; William M. Cooper, director of agricultural extension at Hampton Institute; J. L. B. Buck, of the state board of education, and the president of the alliance, who presided.

The discussion included consideration also of the vocational training course for Negro domestics which the Richmond Branch of the Alliance is developing under the direction of Mrs. J. Scott Parrish and Mrs. Henry G. Ellett. Mrs. Reynolds described the plan, and T. Wiley Hall, of the Urban League explained the help along this line which the Urban League gives in connection with its placement bureau. He emphasized the value which the course being worked out by Mrs. Parrish's committee will render in setting standards for domestic service, stressing the importance of training and raising the status of the occupation.

Dr. Hancock pointed out especially its race relations value. T. Wiley Hall acted as secretary of the conference, and is formulating the recommendations being sent to the National Vocational Guidance Association.

RICHMOND, VA.

TIMES DISPATCH

FEB 27 1933

For Social Betterment

IN the social work of Richmond is an humble laborer in the vineyard who deserves recognition from everyone who is interested in the advancement of our community life.

He is the REV. W. B. BALL, colored, who conducts the Goodwill Community Center, in connection with his church, at 407 West Clay Street.

This is an organization engaged in work both of a religious and social character for the benefit, chiefly, of Negroes in and around Richmond. It caters, too, to the needs of housewives who are in need of capable servants of tried character.

During January the center, headed by BALL, found jobs for sixty-one persons. This degree of success has been maintained steadily over a period of twenty months.

Speaking of the organization, which is

almost unique, its director says:

Its aims are to give religious, social and moral guidance, and employment is one of our methods of adjustment. We have a registry of some of the better class of any type of workers among the colored people.

We solve the domestic problems of the housewives and other employers by securing their program in detail in advance, and then skillfully fitting the worker into it with but little effort on the part of the employer.

The expenses are borne by freewill offerings.

Here is work of real value not only to the worthy Negroes of Richmond, but to employers who wish a guarantee of the character of persons they take into their service. It is not a money-making enterprise, but one of a distinctly social nature.

No where in the country is there better feeling between the races than obtains in Richmond. The REV. W. B. BALL is acting in the spirit both of co-operation and humanitarianism. He is helping his own worthy people in a time of widespread distress, and, at the same time, is giving such service as employers need. He deserves well of those who appreciate efficient and disinterested social service.

Norfolk's Welfare Center And Model Prison Farm

MANY United States cities could profit by inspecting and adopting plans and practices which govern the operation of Norfolk's municipal welfare center and prison farm, both of which are situated on a 300 acre tract, 75 acres of which are under cultivation. These two municipal projects have been developed to a point where this city may justly feel proud of them. Both represent the highest reforms and most modern developments in their respective fields.

The transformation within a few years of a municipal project—the city home for the indigent—which had a repelling approach and a depressing atmosphere, into a group of municipal departments—city home, municipal hospital, tuberculosis sanatorium, contagious disease hospital and a model prison farm—has been marvelous.

The approach is not only inviting, it reveals a beautiful piece of land-

scaping and group of architectural units, and the atmosphere is anything but depressing. It is inspiring and full of hope for those who enter the home for the poor or either of the hospitals, and it is elevating and humanizing to even the mis-demeanants who find involuntary lodgment for periods on the prison farm.

able only in the high-priced tuberculosis sanatoriums. It is a delightful place for those who find it necessary to seek there a sanctuary from the dread white plague. The general and contagious disease units are also pitched and operated upon high levels. While the outlay for plant is comparatively modest, it is for the present adequate, thorough, admirable. One important phase of the operations at the center is that under its plan of operation practically all the food there is no special set-up for moral stuffs used there are produced on rectification of prisoners, the very the farm with prison labor. Fresh atmosphere of the place, the treat-vegetables and milk in abundance; and now meat, are added to the ment accorded the inmates, the wholesome food, the fresh air in products of the farm.

Those in charge of the welfare prison staff all have a tendency to center and prison farm are to be awakened whatever moral impulses commend. The able medical direction of Dr. McCormick, health commissioner; the technical service of Dr. Parker, director of public housing, feeding, working, and medical rehabilitation given the prison-welfare; the efficient farm management of Capt. A. M. Harrison; the splendid direction of Superintendent Bartol and his several assistants; the highly intelligent service of Mr. Chadwick, superintendent of buildings and grounds, place the operations on a high plane. But the social vision that projected the whole institution and brought it to its present high state of development and capacity for service to the municipality was that of City Manager I. Walke Truxtun.

Shortly a modernly constructed and equipped dormitory will be provided on the farm for women prisoners, who, instead of being confined in unsanitary jail cells, will be housed on the farm, enabled to live hygienic lives, and used as maids, laundresses, and other workers in the various units at the center.

The medical center is interesting. The most important and attention compelling unit is the tubercular hospital, which was appropriately named the Charles R. Grandy Sanatorium, in honor of Dr. Grandy, Norfolk's late lamented distinguished pioneer in the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis. Many medical men who have inspected similar institutions in various sections of the United States declare that there is nothing in the way of a municipal plant that surpasses it.

In its construction and operation it meets the most approved as well as the most improved standards. No one need feel that they are taking treatment for tuberculosis in an ordinary municipal clinic or hospital for consumptives. Here are facilities and methods of treatment avail-

Rents Among Negroes

Justice to the Negroes in this city dictates that there must be a radical downward revision of rents charged for the houses they occupy. Recently the Richmond Chamber of Commerce abandoned a plan to borrow \$2,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to improve the housing conditions among the Richmond Negroes and assigned the following reason for its action:

"Inability of the poorer Negro families to pay the small rentals necessary on decent modern homes from the low wages they are paid by Richmond employers, makes impossible the construction of a modern Negro housing project."

This conclusion was based upon a survey which determined that the average Negro family could not, in view of its earning capacity, pay a monthly rental of \$10.

Notwithstanding this fact, the rents in the Shanty Town ought to be replaced by the project are higher than in any other section of the city. The rental represents in some cases a return as high as 25 per cent on the investment and only in very rare cases is it lower than 12 per cent, and this in spite of the inferior housing facilities, lower wage scales and fewer work opportunities for the group populating the section in which Shanty Town is located.

The difficulty experienced by these poor victims of the land owners in paying these high rents exposes one of the great evils of the fee system. Extortionate fees are added to the high rents by law officers whose aid is invoked in the collections. Taken together, these extortionate rents and fees present the most flagrant species of exploitation in vogue in this city.

Civic and social agencies should act to ameliorate or remove these injustices.

RICHMOND'S \$15,000 GYM IS DEDICATED

RICHMOND, Va. — Dedicatory exercises of the gymnasium of the Colored Recreation Association were held last Thursday at the gymnasium, 112 W. Charity Street, with 350 persons present.

The gymnasium, a brick construction for the \$15,000 raised in a special campaign, was under the direction of Charles T. Russell, colored architect, who gave his services to the drawing of the plans in return for the chance to give some Negro workers employment on the job.

TWO LOCAL MINISTERS FIRST NEGROES ELECTED TO BOARD OF NORFOLK COMMUNITY FUND

Two local ministers were elected to the board of directors of the Norfolk Community Fund last week to become the first Negroes in Norfolk to be so honored. The Rev. B. W. Harris, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, and Dr. Adolphus Hobbs, pastor of Jerusalem Baptist Church, were chosen at a meeting of the executive committee held at the Navy Y. M. C. A. Friday afternoon. They were two of six ministers chosen to fill the six vacancies on the board.

The election of Reverends Harris and Hobbs who will serve two-year terms climaxes a sustained effort on the part of representatives of the six colored agencies in the Community Fund to obtain representation on the board. The matter was first brought to the attention of the board of trustees at a meeting held last January at which Dr. Hobbs was named chairman of a committee to look into the matter.

To Serve Temporarily

Although Rev. Mr. Hobbs is scheduled to leave the city about October 1 to assume the pastorate of the Enon Tabernacle Baptist Church of Germantown, Pa., to which he was recently called, he will in all probability accept his appointment and serve until the first of the year. He made a statement to this effect Saturday morning when informed by the Journal and Guide of his election.

A petition for representation on the board of trustees was presented to the executive committee by representatives of the six colored member agencies at a meeting at the Navy Y. M. C. A. early in April. Rev. Mr. Harris acted as spokesman for the group which included besides himself and Dr. Hobbs, the Rev. B. B. Evans, pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church, and Dr. S. F. Coppage.

Speaking in behalf of the proposal at that time Rev. Mr. Harris said:

"We are not only asking for direct representation so far as our member agencies are concerned, but for the entire Negro population in the city which amounts to about 37 per cent of the total.

"We are not actuated by any selfish motives, but simply interested in playing a more vital part in the welfare of our group in the city," Rev. Mr. Harris said.

The minister also pointed out a number of Southern cities where Negroes serve on the boards of directors of their various chest funds.

The Gymnasium Dedicated

The new gymnasium which was made possible through the generosity of the citizenry of Richmond under the leadership of the Negro Welfare Council was officially dedicated and given to the Negroes of Richmond on last Thursday night.

At the finish of the campaign to raise the funds necessary to erect the building, the Richmond News Leader commented on the effort as follows: 10-24-33

"In twenty years we have given the white child in Richmond an improved chance to develop in decent health and with more adequate schooling. Our young men have a swimming pool, athletic field, tennis courts and golf clubs. The Negroes have only a few playgrounds for the children. It was to give them a start towards recreational advantages the whites enjoy that the money was so readily forthcoming."

This summarizes, we hope, the purpose to which the new building was dedicated last week, for in fact the few playgrounds and the gymnasium represent only a start towards recreational advantages the whites enjoy. The responsibility to build upon this start rests largely upon the municipal government which has been so manifestly unfair in the distribution of the tax payers' money allotted for recreational purposes.

Since the whites insist that Jim Crowism is a proper and necessary policy to preserve the peace, tranquility and traditions of this section of the country, then they should be fair enough to see that the minority group upon which the policy is imposed receives an equitable share of the public funds spent in the course of all governmental activities. Especially is this true since Negroes help pay the bills and a goodly portion of them either through direct or indirect taxation.

On the other hand, a measure of the responsibility to build upon this start rests upon those who will manage the gymnasium and control the policies. If the board of the Colored Playground and Recreational Association will recognize the fact that this gym-

nasium was given as a benediction to all the Negroes of the community and not to a favored class, and administer it in this spirit, then this board will have acquitted itself fully of its responsibility in handling a public trust and made a substantial building contribution which will enable the Negroes of Richmond to enjoy the recreational advantages the whites have already enjoyed for these twenty years spent.

The Housing Project

The Richmond Planet takes issue with those persons who, in their opposition to the proposed housing project, made possible by the Public Works Act, assert that Richmond already has adequate housing facilities for her Negro residents. On the contrary this paper takes the positive position that housing conditions among Richmond Negroes are as deplorable as can be found in any city in America.

The vast majority of houses available for Negro tenancy in Richmond were constructed long before modern housing was dreamed of, are, therefore, totally out of date and constitute a menace to morals, health and comfort.

The deplorable housing situation and the rentals charged for these dilapidated or patched-up make-shifts in which 14,000 Negro families must live provoked the following editorials which appeared in the Richmond Planet issues of August 6, 1932, and April 15, 1933, respectively:

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND NEGRO HOUSING

"The Richmond Chamber of Commerce, under the leadership of President Schwarzschild, Messrs. Marcus and Thalhimer, is to be commended for its initiative and community patriotism in making ready to form a corporation which will be financed by a loan from the Federal Government, under the terms of the emergency relief and construction act, in order to improve the housing conditions existing among the Negroes of Richmond.

"It is a surprising fact, that notwithstanding the large number of houses and apartments available for Negro occupancy, placarded for rent, a Negro has the greatest difficulty finding a house or apartment, even barely meeting the requirements of health and comfort, without being assessed a rental far beyond his means and which, in view of his restricted earning power, he is unable to pay. As a consequence, Negro renters who are now living in crowded squalor are constantly harassed with levies, garnishments and ejectments. The rents charged are unreasonable high and entirely out of proportion to the value of the property involved. In fact, rents charged Negroes in Richmond, in consideration of the type and condition of the property available for their use, represent the main means of the exploitation practiced against this poor, underprivileged and hard-pressed group of citizens.

"In the prosecution of the program, the advice, counsel and services of competent Negroes are necessary."

RENT AMONG NEGROES

"Justice to the Negroes in this city dictates that there must be a radical downward revision of rents charged them for the houses they occupy. Recently the Richmond Chamber of Commerce abandoned a plan to borrow \$2,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to improve the housing conditions among the Richmond Negro.

"This decision was based on a survey which determined that the average Negro family could not, in view of its earning capacity, pay a monthly rental of \$10.

"Notwithstanding this fact, the rents in the Shanty Town sought to be replaced by the project are higher than in any other section of the city. The rental represents in some cases a return as high as 25 per cent on the investment, and only in very rare cases is it lower than 12 per cent, and this in spite of the inferior housing facilities, lower wage scales and fewer work opportunities for the group populating the section in which Shanty Town is located.

"The difficulty experienced by these poor victims of the land owners in paying these high rents exposes one of the great evils of the fee system. Extortionate fees are added to the high rents by law officers whose aid is invoked in the collections. Taken together, these extortionate rents and fees present the most flagrant species of exploitation in vogue in this city.

"Civic and social agencies should act to ameliorate or remove these injustices."

Adhering to the positions expressed above, the Planet welcomes the intervention of the Federal Government in an effort to lift Richmond Negroes out of the slums. The experience of fifty years with private investors prove that no remedy will come from that source.

It insists, however, that regardless of what interests sponsor the project, Negroes of ability and experience be consulted as to the location of the structure and as to the type of apartments to be constructed. The Negroes of Richmond are entitled to this consideration as a matter of right and should resist any abridgement of this right by any person or corporation.

The immediate consideration is a better housing project which carries with it work opportunities and higher wage scales. The discussion of pavements and other improvements while important is entirely irrelevant to the issue.

More Or Less

By JOHN M. MOORE

Negro Slum Areas and the Federal Housing Project—Careers—Fifteen Years After.

Russian Recognition!

Negro Slum Areas and the Federal Housing Project

The proposal of the Federal government to lend upwards of a half billion dollars in Virginia for the purpose of building apartments or tenements to be rented to Negroes seems to be meeting with some opposition from certain Negro landlords and property owners. The opposition is based upon the contention that there are numbers of available vacant houses for rent at low figures already, and that the government proposition is not a necessary one.

We should like to call the attention of these Negro landlords to the real purpose of the project. We were of the opinion that the project was launched for the purpose of eliminating th eunsightly and highly unsanitary crime breeding slums from the large urban centers in the State. If this movement in Virginia are circumventing the purpose of advocating the purchase of land and building of the houses in the suburbs, it seems that the opposition should seek to sell its unrented property rather than oppose the movement.

There is but one other measure that would be of more importance to Negro housing than this attempt to eradicate Negro slums, viz., the elimination of residential segregation under which Negroes now exist. And obviously that is the only lasting solution of the difficulty. But right now the important thing for Negroes to do is to take advantage of all opportunities to better housing conditions of the masses of poor Negroes. If the government will build homes and apartments in various cities, a conscious effort on the part of the Negroes should be made to prevent cheaper homes and apartments from being built for Negroes. All of the construction should be identical, then there would be no such thing as knowing a Negro neighborhood by its appearance. Negro quarters should be adequate enough for whites. But just as in everything else, it is claimed Negroes must accept an inferior article because they can't pay what the whites pay. It is

the same old, old story—the circle: they can't pay because they are poor. They are poor because they can't pay. It is not surprising that Negro landlords should take exception and oppose the government plan for housing. Landlord philosophy is identical wherever it is found, in the black skin or white skin. The Communists or anarchists are right in this connection when they condemn the ruling position from certain Negro landlords that happened to the Russian Kulaks. They were the landed farmers who did not want to consent to collective farming by the State, but they did—the powers that were forced them.

Negroes may rise up against Negroes who forestall certain movements which they hope to derive of now whether it is a bad idea. From the opinion that the project was launched for the purpose of eliminating certain benefits, but deny common justice.

Careers

Nothing is more stultifying than the conditions under which a young Negro is forced to choose a career. The biography that he has read has carried him into the vast fields of human endeavor. In reading it he has thrilled at the exploits of scientists, he has rejoiced at the triumphs of the explorers. He follows the successes of business men. He lives over again the lives of statesmen. But when he faces stern reality for himself he is brutally forced to admit that the world about which he read is not real for him. He is permitted to learn about it, and to exalt others in their attainments, to apparently move about in it, but in pursuit of his own ideals and ambitions he is made to know that it is not his world.

He is told to be a great man among his own people; to be a great leader among them. He wonders then just how he may reach that goal. His talents fit him for a craftsman, an artisan, and he is more interested in becoming such than becoming a mythical leader. But opportunity such as he has read about in the lives of the world's great is denied him. In the first place, if he prepares himself for the job of his choice, it is denied him. The people with money who

have given money to finance the school in which he was trained will not give him a job after he has finished the training they enabled him to receive. His only hope is to struggle against the momentous odds which have been placed against him to make him remain in a certain place, a sphere which is outside of the things he had hoped to do.

When a young Negro comes to realize this tragedy heaven nor hell should deter him in working to do all in his power to defeat so ruthless a system. But young Negroes are taught by old Negroes. Unfortunately there are among the good, the weak, the pussyfooters, the self-styled diplomatists, the so-called peace-makers who counsel waiting and long-suffering. How long, oh Lord, how long?

Fifteen Years After

The fifteenth celebration of the cessation of hostilities on the battle fields of the World War has passed. Nothing of unusual importance occurred. The sacrificed dead were remembered, flowers were placed on tombs, flags were raised, speeches were made, the marching songs sung then were again sung, bands played again the spirited music which spurred to action the American heroes, black and white, in 1917 and 1918.

We wonder how it seemed to the men who gave their lives for this country? We wonder what the black men are doing, just how they are faring wherever they are? Wonder room and from \$4 to \$20 per house if they are lonesome, or if they felt neglected in the round of festivities offered here in this vale of tears by the American Legion and other organizations for their delectation?

Certainly their comrades yet alive felt a kind of emptiness, a sort of sorrowful void in having been among the men who fought, suffered, bled for this country, yet who were not allowed to participate in the celebration.

An unending denial of the fruits of citizenship during periods of peace coupled with insults and antagonisms during periods of war causes many of these comrades still living to vow never to suffer again for Uncle Sam. He has no regard for us, why should we have any regard for him?

Russian Recognition

Now that Russia and America will be friends, it will be interesting to watch the war clouds drift in the Far East. If the ancient foes, Russia and Japan, start again at each other's throats, just how long will Uncle Sam manage his fence straddling? We remember that France is in the Orient also, in Indoor China.

Whatever the outcome, the important thing for us is the fact that the EAGLE IS THE NATIONAL BIRD, NOT THE CROW.

RICHMOND, VA.

TIMES DISPATCH

NOV 12 1933

Negroes See No Need For More Houses

Writer Claims Sidewalks Are More Desirable and Would Make Jobs

Asks "Fair Wages"

Number of Vacant Places Here Is Called Appalling

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—I read with amazement the article in your October 29th issue with reference to a loan by the Government for the purpose of building, at this time, additional houses for colored people. Amazement is the proper word in view of conditions.

It is well known to any person who has done just a little observing, that the number of vacant houses in the colored sections is appalling. These vacant houses rent from \$2 to \$5 per room and from \$4 to \$20 per house.

The Richmond Council of Social Agencies published in 1929, a report showing that the average total income of colored families in the City of Richmond was then less than \$18 per week. It is evident that this has since been reduced. The debauchery of NRA provisions by some employers, called chisellers by the President himself, or by those who fly the Blue Eagle but discharge faithful colored employees rather than pay them the required wage, has still further reduced this pitiful pay. Due to lack of employment, families unable to rent any houses have doubled up with others.

There are many tip-top flats consisting of four or five nice large rooms and bath, in strictly modern brick houses in Clay and other popular streets which are begging for tenants at \$20 per month. Within less than three blocks of the Masonic Temple at Adams and Broad streets, are seven three-room, modern brick apartments less than ten years old with painted or papered walls, bath, gas electricity, and instantaneous heaters, with no takers at \$15 per month or \$5 per room.

In view of these conditions which can be viewed by anyone as he passes through, it is difficult to find a meritorious motive for organizing a corporation and seeking, from public funds, in other words from the taxes

which the public is compelled to disconsideration is due to the colored people, a loan for building additional houses one and one-half miles farther out, in competition with private building and investment, but at \$5.50 per room, higher rental than private investors are receiving on the same style of houses. The class of men whose names are published as willing to become directors, should allay anyone's suspicions as to the motive, but some queer and inharmonious facts stand out.

1. I have this day been to the State Corporation Commission to get the names of the officers of the Sunshine Apartment Corporation so as to show them this letter, but was there informed that no such corporation exists and that at that time no application for such a charter had been filed.

2. If the organizers of this corporation really plan and intend to do something for colored people they will be satisfied with a fair return on their money.

3. Since a loan of \$663,000 is to be gotten from the Government or from all the other taxpayers, it is fair to assume that these organizers are putting up at least an additional 10 per cent of their own money. If so, the total will be \$729,300.

4. Granting that the fifteen acres cost \$29,300 or practically \$2,000 per acre, leaves \$700,000 or \$2,370 apiece as the actual cost of constructing these 296 four-room apartments. There are four-room brick flats or apartments all over the colored sections and I do not know of any costing as much as \$1,500 for each four rooms during 1926 to 1929 and when built one house to a contract. Under this corporation's figures the cost of each four-room apartment with its quota of land will be \$2,463.

5. Granting that these apartments do actually cost \$2,463, \$22 per month of colored families in the City of Richmond was then less than \$18 per week. It is evident that this has since been reduced. The debauchery of NRA provisions by some employers, called chisellers by the President himself, or by those who fly the Blue Eagle but discharge faithful colored employees rather than pay them the required wage, has still further reduced this pitiful pay. Due to lack of employment, families unable to rent any houses have doubled up with others.

6. Again granting that these four-room apartments will cost any such figure as \$2,463 it must be remembered that under this calculation, the required wage, has still further reduced this pitiful pay. Due to lack of employment, families unable to rent any houses have doubled up with others.

6 per cent for public fund interested, we feel it is not only our privilege but our pressing duty, to ask the high-class gentlemen whose names accompany the publication, to see that the Government gets unquestioned security and that the colored people who they desire the help, really get something they desire.

7. If the actual cost be just 10 per cent less than this \$2,463, or \$2,217, no cash at all needs to be put up by the organizers and yet they will get this \$130 per year on each house and finally own them.

8. In proportion as the actual cost is less than \$2,217 the greater and greater will be the corporation's immediate cash profits out of the loan, and this will be in addition to about \$130 per year on each apartment, and the final ownership of all of them with nothing invested.

9. Everybody will agree that con-

10. Though this money is to be loaned "especially for helping colored people," I have not been able to find one single one amongst us who knows anything about it, nor one who fails to disapprove the request granted in our name.

11. We have been receiving education and have been advancing through this education for the past seventy years and it does appear to libel this education to assume that we have not yet progressed to the point where we may at least be consulted about something said to be done "for our special benefit."

12. An improvement which colored people really desire and should have, from a sanitary as well as comfort standpoint, is that in certain parts of the city they be taken out of the mud, which even the residents of Richmond's colored suburbs do not have to drag through, and into, their houses. There are sections of Richmond where the residents have been paying taxes either direct or through rents for more than 50 years and still have mud, slush, and germs, tramped into their houses as their reward for these taxes.

13. The gentlemen whose names have been published, can secure this same money for laying these sidewalks and the desire of a large number of colored people is, that they please do so unless a conference with our own people shows something else to be still better.

14. The cost of sidewalk is paid by the abutting property owner over a term of years with interest and the levy constitutes a lien on the property ahead of everything else except prior taxes and levies.

15. The laying of sidewalk will give the Government the very security which it wishes, will give colored people something they really wish and will create the maximum of labor for the very people who need it.

16. The real solution of the housing problem for our people is that we be allowed work at fair wages. We will then find houses of our selection and thereby solve our housing problem.

In the face of the facts above stated, we feel it is not only our privilege but our pressing duty, to ask the high-class gentlemen whose names accompany the publication, to see that the Government gets unquestioned security and that the colored people who they desire the help, really get something they desire.

S. P. B. STEWARD
Richmond.

Attorney English Denies Antipathy To Colored Race

Richmond, Va.
1-28-33
Says Richmond Is Spending \$217,000.00
For Relief and Social Service For Race.
Offers Free Rent To One Family.

By Roscoe C. Mitchell

The recent speech to the colored citizens by Assemblyman Edgar B. English has caused a wave of comment here, most of which has been condemnatory to him. We found Attorney English in his Central National Bank offices and asked him his reactions to this criticism, which charged him with being antagonistic to the interests of the race in Richmond and in Virginia. We found the attorney busily engaged with his clients, but his secretary informed us that we could go into his private office for this interview.

Not Angry With the Press

We asked Mr. English what was his reaction to recent articles appearing in the colored press, in which his official record was challenged as being antagonistic to the interests of the colored people.

"Right off the reel I want to say, Mitchell, that I am not angry with the press nor with any of the colored papers, because of their attitude towards me. That is their right and prerogative. But I am surprised that I should be charged with harboring any ill-will toward colored people. I am not conscious of any hatred or ill-will toward them. I was born there at Second and Leigh Streets and was reared among colored people. And I am a Richmonder; born, reared and educated here, and as a rule, Richmonders are not ill disposed toward colored people, or at least that has been my observation.

"But how do you explain your vote on the old segregation ordinance," he asked.

"Yes, I'll admit that I voted for that ordinance. Several members of your race had told me that it was not obnoxious, that they wanted to be separate from white people. It seems that the colored people were a bit divided themselves on that question. Personally, I am of the

opinion that the courts were right in declaring it unconstitutional. I don't think, however, that I should be charged with being an enemy of your race because I voted for that measure. My record will show that while I was in the Council I supported many measures for the colored people. As a member of the finance committee I supported many appropriations for their benefit. I aided in getting the appropriation for library facilities for the colored schools. Supported measures for swimming pools and parks. No, I don't think I should be classed as an enemy because of my position on one question, when the trend of my life has always been in the opposite direction. No, I am not an enemy of the colored people."

"Then there is the question of your vote on the maternity bill in the last session of the Virginia Legislature."

"Yes, I saw that charge, and I went down to look up the record. I did not think that I voted on that bill. The truth is I was sick for two weeks during that session and the bill was passed while I was absent."

"How would you vote on that bill, Mr. English?"

"I have no objections to it and would vote for it."

Attorney English continued:

"You can say for me that I am not antagonistic toward the colored people and will do all in my power to help them, as I have been doing for years. If I should make a mistake or two," he laughingly stated, "be charitable. I don't hate your people. I will do all I can for them. I delivered that address for the purpose of helping them and hope I did some good. I told them to be good citizens and urged them to qualify to vote. I also wanted them to know what the city was doing to aid them in this depression as so much emphasis was being placed on what the city was not doing to aid them."

"By the way, have you the figures you quoted in that speech?" we asked.

Reaching into his desk file he produced a copy and began to quote:

"During eleven months of 1932 the city spent \$217,375.81 for the colored people, which is 42 per cent of the total amount spent. That is out of every dollar spent for relief and social service during that period 42 cents was spent on the colored population. There are 132,600 white people in Richmond and 52,798 colored people. That is out of every 100 persons there are only 28 colored persons, 72 being white. You can see that much has been done, and the city is trying constantly to do more. God knows, I'll do all in my power to relieve this distress that is upon us."

"Is there any further message you wish made known to the colored people here," we asked.

"I am thinking of something I can do that will aid the situation a bit. I have a house at ———, that I will open for a family to occupy, free of rent. If you learn of a family that is in dire straits and you think they will care for the property, you are at liberty to move them in. And free of rent. No, I am not ill-disposed nor unfriendly towards your people."